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# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,961—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

E INDIAN RAILWAY
VELLERS' GUIDE.
T AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
ace Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam
ns, Places of interest Inland and along the
d Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
URED MAP OF INDIA.
ay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

LAR AND ORIENTAL
COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 5000 | R. F. Briscoe | 3rd April. |
| ES | 4276 | T. F. Creery | 10th " |
| ISULAR | 7297 | W. A. Wheler | 17th " |
| THAGE | 5198 | M. De Horne | 24th " |
| ANNIA | 6523 | J. L. Parfitt | 1st May. |
| NGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 8th " |
| KDONIA | 7388 | W. B. Andrews | 15th " |
| | | FRIDAY, 5 P.M. | |
| HAMES | 4273 | W. J. Nantes | 21st May. |
| ARTHAGE | 5198 | M. DeHorne | 24th " |
| SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 4th June. |
| DOGMANDEL | 4953 | F. H. Seymour | 11th " |
| GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 18th " |
| INDIA | 3000 | R. F. Briscoe | 25th " |

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles if required.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic of cholera, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the customary hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.
Passengers' baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier Godown before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.
On the departure of the Mail steamer, it is the duty of the Health Officer of the Port to hold a muster of the Passengers and crew, and it is expected that Passengers will be present for that purpose.
Special Boats for the Ballard Pier at noon on the departure days, for Passengers on board, and only those in attendance of Passengers having their Baggage with them.

AND JAPAN.
LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, taking Passengers for CHINA, JAPAN, and Return Tickets to China at frequent intervals.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
P. M. SHIELDS,
Agt. P. & O. S. N. Company.

LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
CONTRACT WITH
GOVERNMENT.

SERVICE TO TRIESTE,
EN, SUEZ, AND
ORT SAID.

| | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| | T. Rosewich | 4267 | 8th April 1897. |
| | J. Nicolich | 4140 | 6th May 1897. |

OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 395 | Rs. 160 |

BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and the 4th of each month.
Stewardess on board of these Steamer.

RY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA*
URRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ,
AND PORT SAID.

| | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MIA VICTRIX | A. Fellner | 4233 | 17th April. |
| VDOBON | C. Bellen | 4,091 | 12th May. |

TES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| RIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

EAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 26th of each month.
Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| VAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 675 |
| VAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 695 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | R. Mayer | 3,878 | 21st April 1897. |

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Samson House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 25, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS,
BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES at HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES taken in custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
ADVANCES made on approved securities, and paid same day in England. Cost of Wire and NO COMMISSION charged for
DRAFTS, NOTES, &c., bought and supplied
INSURANCE MARINE—effected at
FIRE and ORIENTAL LIFE
Prospectuses given and Hand books sent free

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AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY
ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and booking of Passengers.
RETURN TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station to all parts of the Globe.
CIRCULAR TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing passengers to stop at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Continental Ports and Cities.
SPECIAL RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Families.
CHEAP PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to all part of the world to India.
COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE via KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,122 tons, on the 6th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebundar and Outch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 1st April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,934 tons, about 8th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about 9th April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Friday noon. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MELBOURNE | 4,080 | Dieuhatcau | 16th April. |
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Faul | 14th May. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT,
FOR THE DISINFECTION OF DRAINS, CESSPOOLS, REMOVING OFFENSIVE SMELLS, NEUTRALIZING PESTILENTIAL EXHALATIONS, AND DESTROYING CONTAGION.
FOR USE.—Mix a wineglassful with a gallon of water.
TO DISINFECT THE CHAMBERS OF THE SICK.—Wet a cloth with the DILUTED Solution and suspend it in the place to be disinfected, and renew repeatedly.
COMMODES and other sick vessels should be disinfected by rinsing them with the DILUTED Solution, a small quantity of which may afterwards be allowed to remain in them whilst in use.
FOR DRAINS, SEWERS, AND WATER CLOSETS.—A quantity of clean water should be first thrown down them, and afterwards one or two gallons of the above DILUTED Solution.
CONTAMINATED DWELLING PLACES may be readily disinfected by washing the walls, &c., with the Diluted Solution, afterwards rinsing with fresh water.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding Giras, Watan, and other Guaranteed Rights; with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

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WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS.
CHEMISTS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
THE DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, and CHEMICAL WORKS of this Company are all supervised by EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS who have been properly
QUALIFIED BY EXAMINATION,
and all Preparations, Manufactures, or Materials sent out, being previously examined by persons possessing SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE, can be thoroughly relied on.
TREACHER & CO. are prepared to furnish Estimates and undertake Contract for Drugs, Disinfectants, and Surgical Instruments of all kinds to RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, HOSPITALS, in any quantities from stock.
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| | Rs. a. |
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CAN ALWAYS BE HAD AT
CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY.

COMPEOR TAR.
A combination of Creaphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar form as a Powerful Disinfectant and Germ and Insect Destroyer. Per doz. Rs. 2.
INDIA AIR PURIFYER.
Simply requires to be hung near the windows of the rooms, and passes a stream of Purifying Vapour in to the rooms. In neat hanging frames. Each As. 14.
SANOPENNIES.
Best and cheapest Disinfectant in the form of attractively shaped Pendant. In hot weather the flow of antiseptic vapour automatically increases, when most required. One piece lasts for months. Per doz. Re. 1-8.
NAPHTHOLANE BALLS OR POWDER.
Reduced Prices. As. 8 per lb.
SANITAS OIL.
A tea-spoonful when well shaken with a quart of warm water makes an agreeable and powerful Disinfectant Fluid. Per ounce bottle As. 10.
CONDY'S FLUID.
In original Bottles. As. 14 and Re. 1-12.
FUMIGATION RIBBON AND PESTILES.
Per Box As. 12.
SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES.
These Cones not only drive away Mosquitos and Insects, but produces a powerful Disinfectant. Per box As. 12.

Peacock Brand
CARBOLIC POWDER-PINK.
Guaranteed to contain 10 per cent. of the Anadulterated Acid.
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CARBOLIC POWDER-GREY.
Contains 15 per cent of the concentrated Acid. Surpasses all Preparations of this strength now sold in the market.
Concentrated
CARBOLIC FLUID.
Superior to the ordinary Carbolic Acid Fluid of the Bazar, being free from Tar smell. Per quart As. 14. Gallon Prices on application.
HIGHLY Concentrated
CARBOLIC FLUID.
A Fluid in a highly concentrated form. Is proved to be a powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant. Is specially strong, and possesses the distinctive colour of the Acid. Per quart Re. 1-4. Gallon prices special.
SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES.
These Candles are always welcome for sick room or where a Germ Destroyer is wanted. Each Ans. 6 and 12.
SULPHUR POWDER.
Per Packet Ans. 4.

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD. MADON SONS & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGISTS. BOMBAY.

PURE RUBBER-COVERED TRUSSES.
Most easy Fitting, Comfortable and Cleanly. Indispensable to those who have once used them. Single, for Adults, right or left, Rs. 5-0.
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LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.
BAHADUR CIGARS.
KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.
The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—
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By order of the Board of Public Opinion,
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McDOWELL & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Have now on hand a magnificent Collection of
GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES
In Gold and Silver Cases in various sizes. It is with pleasure and confidence that they offer them to the Public, knowing from experience what satisfaction English-made Time-keepers have always given their Owners. Many possessors of English-made Watches could honestly say of them "Fifty years ago I bought an English Watch, since when I have used no other."
English-made Watches come to us with an unbroken accord of advance and a reputation for superiority, extending over a period of 4 centuries. The English Watches offered are the finest Time-keepers, having the best grades of movements ever imported into India, and are guaranteed as being the Acme of Perfection. The following Watch appears to be a special favourite. It is an excellently finished Watch and will last a life-time.
DESCRIPTION.
Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Action, English Lever, Full Plate, Compensated Balance, Isochronous Hair Spring, and most perfectly jewelled.
Cash Rs. 85-8. Credit Rs. 95.
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
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TRAVELLERS REQUISITES.
GLADSTONE BAGS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX,
FITTED TIFFIN BASKETS, FLASKS, MUGS,
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"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),
ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.
Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Garter, crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.
SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.
"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity, and Brilliancy of Colour.
Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.
"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."
(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors), Charlton, London, England, or to
LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,
Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.
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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. Low rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically Ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, forming most suitable Articles for presentation.
These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.
TIMEPIECES (non-striking) Rs. 35, 80, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.
CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 150.
Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 400.
Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 320 and 400.
Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 230 and 350.
Repeater with Alarum Rs. 450.
Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### OIL OF EUCALYPTUS.

ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANTS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply direct from the Distillers. Per ounce bottle Re. 0-8-0; 4 ounce bottle Re. 1-8-0. This is the real EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS OIL, and is far Superior to that usually met with in commerce.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY & POONA.

### NOTICE.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE on leave from Bombay Messrs. T. MASSARI and PRIER DE SAONE and Co., will act as AGENTS for the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO and RUBATTINO S. N. COY.

E. C. BARBORO.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from BOMBAY, Captain F. E. B. HARDCASTLE is APPOINTED AGENT and SURVEYOR to

REGISTRO ITALIANO,
BUREAU VERITAS,
AMERICAN RECORD OF SHIPPING.

W. CROWDER.

WE have ADMITTED Mr. FRANK EDWARD BURGHARDT HARDCASTLE a PARTNER in our Firm from THIS DAY.

W. CROWDER & Co.

28, Apollo Street, April 1st, 1897.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRD DIVIDEND of Rupees 66 Sixty per Share, equal to 12 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of April, 1897, between 12 noon and 4 p.m., to the Shareholders of the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 29th day of March, 1897, on the production of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

GOCULDAS MADHOWJI, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, The Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 30th March, 1897.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING
JETALSAR-RAJKOT AND JAMNAGAR RAILWAYS.)

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of Government, the Jamnagar Railway will be OPENED for all descriptions of PUBLIC TRAFFIC on and from the 8th proximo and is worked by the B. B. & C. I. P. Railway. The Rules, Rates and Conditions already in force on the latter Railway will apply, and can be ascertained by reference to the Undersigned or Station Masters.

The Time Table and the revised timing of the Mixed Trains between JETALSAR Junction and RAJKOT Junction from the 8th April, 1897, will be as follows :—

| UP MIXED. | | DOWN MIXED. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jamnagar ..... | Dep. 4-30 | Jetalsar Junc. .... | Dep. 11-55 |
| Rajkot Junc ..... | Arr. 7-30 | Rajkot Junc ..... | Arr. 14-53 |
| Do. ..... | Dep. 7-35 | Do. ..... | Dep. 15-23 |
| Jetalsar Junc. .... | Arr. 10-50 | Jamnagar ..... | Arr. 18-21 |

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 25th March, 1897.

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AND
## BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
## 1897.

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RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

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## BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 34m. Sun sets, 6h., 14m. High water, 11-20m., 11-18a. Low water, 4-46m., 4-59a.
Prize-distribution, Indo-British Institution, the Lord Bishop presiding, 5 p.m.

MASS IN HONOUR OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—Certain residents, temporary and permanent, of Goral are collecting amongst themselves subscriptions to have, on Sunday next, a mass celebrated, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, Salsette, in honour of St. Francis Xavier, that, through the merits and prayers of the glorious Apostle of the Indies, they may be delivered from all evil and preserved from the contagion of the pestilence.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting and prize-distribution of the Indo-British Institution will be held, at 5 o'clock, this afternoon, in the school building, Esplanade, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop presiding. A programme of songs and drill has been arranged for the children. Mrs. Little has kindly consented to give away the prizes. We trust that the many well-wishers of these schools will show their appreciation of the good work carried on in them by their presence on the occasion.

ALLEGED THEFT OF EMPTY KEROSINE TINS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Chief Constable Harry Ballantine, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, brought on remand and again charged three Mahomedan tradesmen, before Mr. W. Webb, with *theft* of 579 kerosine oil cases with empty tins, of the collective value of Rs.323-4, on the 8th December last, from the Railway goods-shed, at the Victoria Terminus. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. His Worship discharged the accused, remarking that the evidence for the prosecution was conflicting and contradictory.

A QUESTION OF IDENTIFICATION.—Inspector Sloane prosecuted Abubaker Abdul Rahiman, before Mr. W. B. Hamilton, on a charge of, on or about the 7th March, causing hurt to one Mahomed Khan Noorkhan, at Duncan Road. Mr. Velinker appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended. The magistrate said: There was the question of identity in this case. The complainant was the only person who swore to have seen the accused. The other witnesses, besides the inconsistencies, were in such a position as not to have been able to see the assault. Immediately after the assault, the name given to the police sepoy was Gafoor, and not that of the complainant. The accused was, therefore, discharged.

DEATH OF A PORT TRUST INSPECTOR.—Mr. L. M. Fernandes, the Inspector in charge of the Mazagon Properties, Bombay Port Trust, died, on the 25th March, from appendicey, having left six sons, two daughters, the wife, relatives, and friends to mourn his loss. He had served the Trust for the last twenty-seven years. He rose to this post from a mere clerk. He was very kind to his subordinates, as well as merchants on the bunder. On the day of his funeral, all the merchants were present. Mr. Baird, the Traffic Manager, Mr. Watkins, the Chief Inspector, Mr. Watson, Mr. Lobo, Mr. Rodrigues, the Inspectors, and many clerks, who were under him, were also present. The merchants on the bunder stopped their work in token of respect of his death on the 29th instant.

ALLEGED FALSE PROSECUTION.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, the case in which Ruttonchund Sakaram stood charged with having instituted a false prosecution with intent to cause injury against one Beniprasad Madhowram, an astrologer, came on for further hearing. The accused prosecuted the complainant before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on charges of cheating and robbery, in respect of Rs. 4,500 in currency notes, and of ornaments, to the value of Rs. 4,000. Mr. Hamilton found the charges to be false, acquitted Beniprasad, and sanctioned the prosecution of Ruttonchund. After recording some further evidence, Mr. Slater committed the accused Ruttonchund to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

INSPECTION AT BORIVLI.—A correspondent writes:—On Sunday morning last (28th ultimo), Mr. R. Leggatt, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana, and Mr. J. Mead, Assistant Collector, accompanied by Mr. A. L. M. Wood, Assistant Collector of Bombay, called at Borivli on an inspection tour. After making certain enquiries, about the small hamlets of Borivli from the patel talati, Mr. Javerilal Ghelabhai Desai, Interpreter, High Court, and Mr. Mansukhram, station-master, they proceeded to visit certain places there, and returning in the afternoon left the station by the evening train, highly satisfied with what they saw of the several localities. Some of the gentlemen above stated represented the grievances of the villagers to the officers, the most important among them being the scarcity of water, to which they replied that they would do what they could to redress them. In the interests of suffering humanity it is most earnestly hoped that the above officers will kindly move Government to take immediate steps to remove the last named grievance, at least, for the present.

SHIPPING.—A correspondent writes to say that a meeting was held yesterday, at the P. and O. Company's office, of some of the steam-ship agents to consider the advisability or otherwise of reducing the present rate of brokerage from 4 as. to 1 per cent., which is equivalent to about one anna per ton. Some years ago the Agent Liners endeavoured to introduce a 1 per cent. brokerage, and for a time they did so, but owing to the opposition of speculators and outside steamers (otherwise called tramps) they were compelled to return to the former rate of brokerage which had been in vogue for many years past. One of the leading steam-ships agents, who nominally pay 1 per cent. has a native agent in the bazaar who pays openly 4 as. per ton, and books at same rate the office does. If this is to be the general custom, then brokers will simply have to engage freight from the native agents as the bazaar, instead of going direct to the head office. I am inclined to think that should the agents resolve on reducing the brokerage, they will as before long have to return to the old rate. Of course they may succeed for a short time during the absence of the leading speculators who have left Bombay on account of the plague, but once business is resumed and the speculators return, it will be impossible for the steamship agents to work on any other basis with the brokers than the old one of 4 as. per ton.

## PAYING OFF HIS CREDITOR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Constable Mehta prosecuted C. G. Borges, a baker, having his place of business at Khetwady Back Road, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Nanji Purshotam, a servant in the employ of Vussonji Sons & Co., proprietors of the Wallace Flour Mills. Mr. Velinkar appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended. The case for the prosecution was, that about 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of the 26th ultimo, complainant, in company of Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, went to the accused's house, at Khetwady Main Road, to levy attachment against accused's property, in respect of a debt for Rs. 53-8, being a part of the amount of a decree for Rs. 853, passed by Mr. C. W. Chitty against him at the instance of complainant. Accused payed the amount of the debt, and then struck the complainant on the head with a bamboo stick, inflicting thereon a contused wound which bled profusely. Not satisfied with this, the accused instigated four of his coolies, who gave a severe beating to complainant, crushing a finger of his right hand and inflicting other injuries on various parts of his body. The police were informed, and removed complainant to the hospital and arrested accused the same afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court. The accused in his defence said that complainant had a fight with some Ghattis on the road in which he sustained injuries. He did not instigate the Ghattis, and he had nothing to do with the struggle. This was a trumped-up charge brought against him at the instigation of Khimji Dyal, a partner of Vussonji, Sons & Co., who have ill-feelings towards him for not purchasing goods from him. Several witnesses were called on behalf of the defence, and deposed that they saw a fight on the road between the complainant and some coolies, but that they did not see accused take part in the fight. The accused was all the time in his bakery. Dr. Sidney Smith, who was called for the defence, said that the fracture of the bone could have been caused either by a fall or by a stick. It was more probable that the fracture could have been caused by a fall. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that there was no doubt that the accused was very much aggrieved at against complainant for having gone to his house to execute the writ. The complainant went there to execute the order of his master, and accused was not justified in treating him as he did. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, the court fined accused Rs. 100, out of which Rs. 30 was awarded to the complainant as a compensation.

MR. W. A. GRAHAM, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma, and Assistant Political Officer, North Hasenwi, has accepted an appointment as Inspector of Finance in Siam. MR. JARDINE has not accepted as yet the offer of an appointment as head of the Siamese police.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TERMINUS SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE explanations tendered by Drs. Cobb and Simpson, in reply to the allegations against them in connection with the alleged fatal cases of plague in Calcutta, have been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor as sufficient.

A HEAVY thunderstorm, giving copious rain, passed over Calcutta on Sunday, and heavy rain fell for the greater part of the same night. The temperature fell considerably.

THE consignments of grain from Sindh to the Punjab and N.-W. P., on the 26th instant, amounted to 3,640 maunds.

THE numbers now on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief are 2,811,000. This is nearly 250,000 less than the numbers of the previous week. The chief decreases occur in the North-West Provinces 227,000; the Central Provinces 29,000; and the Punjab 9,000. On the other hand Central India points to an increase of nearly 50,000; Madras 12,000, and Berar 10,000.

IT is stated on the authority of a local contemporary that the famine photographs in *Black and White* of the 20th ultimo are some of those taken in 1887 in the Madras famine camp. The photographers at Madras still have the negatives.

A VIOLENT thunderstorm broke over Lucknow on Sunday afternoon between three and four o'clock, attended with heavy rain and some hail, and lasting about an hour or so. This is detrimental to the crops, as much of the rabi is still unharvested and there is a good deal of grain on exposed threshing floors.

THE Madras Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund has remitted half-a-lakh of rupees to the Central Committee. We believe this is the first contribution that the Central Committee has received from Provincial Committees, the latter having kept all local contributions for disbursement within their own borders.

THE details for the new scheme for working the jetties and docks, as adopted by the special committee of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, have been forwarded to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for an expression of the views of the Committee.

THE President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, who proposed the appointment of one of their members as a Commissioner of the Calcutta Municipality, has been informed that the Lieutenant-Governor could not, by allowing any person or association the right of nominating a Municipal Commissioner, delegate to others the power conferred on himself by law, but a representation from the Association will be considered when a suitable opportunity occurs.

MR. T. R. WYNNE, the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, enjoys the reputation of being one of the best known railway administrators among railway projectors at home, and is said to have been offered the general administration of Rothschild's railway projects in India and Burma. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities are not likely to part with Mr. Wynne without a struggle: but, should he find the offer made by Rothschild sufficiently tempting to transfer his services, he will probably be succeeded by Mr. Symes, from home, as Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

A CONTEMPORARY thinks that the Government of India's review of the work of the Irrigation Department in Madras for the year 1895-96, is perhaps more interesting for what it omits than for what it records. Last year some rumours got afloat that the great Periyar dam, which has cost 7½ lakhs of rupees, was causing some anxiety; but as nothing is said on the point, we may presume that a scheme which was boldly conceived and skilfully carried out, is not destined to disappoint the hopes of its projectors. The total outlay on Major and Minor irrigation works in Madras last year was close on 22½ lakhs.

THE Government of Bengal has under consideration a project submitted by the Commissioner of Chittagong for the conservation of a branch line connecting the headquarters of Noakhally with Lakshim Junction on the Assam-Bengal Railway, a distance of 25 miles. The country traversed is rich and thickly peopled.

THE Secretary of State, to whom the Malabar Testamentary Bill was submitted in October last, has made the following observations on it:—"(1) The second Section is to have effect from the date upon which the Act shall come into force, but nothing is said as to the date from which the first Section is to operate. It is possibly intended to be a merely declaratory enactment and retrospective, but, whatever may be the intention, it ought to be clearly expressed. (2) The second Section speaks of 'every testator,' which would cover every will made in the Madras Presidency, whereas the Bill is not intended to apply to any persons but those of a special and limited class. Subsequent sections also contain the same word or speak of 'Wills' in equally general language. It is necessary therefore to introduce, at the beginning of the Bill, a clause of the usual kind, defining its application as limited to persons of the special class." The Local Government has communicated this despatch of the Secretary of State to the Select Committee on the Bill.

ONE very noticeable feature of the debate in the Viceroy's Council, remarks a contemporary, is the undue preponderance of Bengal in the Council. Of the fourteen Additional Members who spoke on Thursday last, no less than seven were directly connected with that Province. This representation is out of all proportion to the importance of Bengal as compared with other Provinces, though of course it is easy to understand how it has come about. It is, therefore, only natural that when a man from Bombay scoffs at a sacrosanct institution, such as Permanent Settlement, the Bengal seven do not allow him to pass unscathed. When, however, we read of Mr. James being described as a smilling Rip Van Winkle from the sands of Sind, we find ourselves wondering whether after all sleep in Sind is not better for the development of the faculty of constructive criticism than a ewideawake progresson through sundry Secretariats. No debate on a Budget would be complete without the "starving millions." This year, of course, they were trotted out in greatest force than ever.

THE termination of Colonel Alves' period of service on 15th February has vacated the command of the Militia and Volunteer Artillery at Leith Fort. Four Lieutenant-Colonels shown in the current R. A. official list all belong to the mounted branch, but the senior Major, Royal Artillery, eligible for promotion, belongs to Garrison Artillery The four next vacancies for Lieutenant-Colonels, due to conclusion of periods of service, are all in Garrison Artillery, so it appears probable that some of these will have to be at least temporarily allotted to officers from the mounted branches. It is, however, very generally believed now that the proposed separation of mounted from dismounted branches will not be carried out.

THE following is the Madras Government's comment on the Madras Provincial Contract, in the financial statement to be laid before the Council at its next meeting:—"The official year, commencing with 1st April, 1897, will be the first of a new provincial quinquennial contract. Owing to the uncertainties caused by the famine, the Government of India was requested to postpone the revision of the contract for a year if possible, but it has proposed instead to make special arrangements for 1897-98, and to reserve as practically imperial for that period the receipts under land revenue and excise. For the purposes of the present estimates, therefore, arbitrary amounts have been assumed under these heads. A further communication from the Government of India on the revision of the contract has been received, but this Government has not as yet had time to examine it; and the compensation to be claimed for losses sustained on account of famine in 1896-97, the special contribution to be made for 1897-98, and the fixed assignment for the remaining four years are matters still open. Nothing can, therefore, be stated definitely at present as to the particulars of the new provincial contract.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

### DESTRUCTION OF COTTON BY THE FIRE IN THE NICOL MILLS.

RAMGOPAL GANESHDAS VS. BAPOOJI SORABJEE FRAMJEE AND OTHERS.

His lordship delivered his decision in this case The plaintiff, a merchant, carrying on business in Kalbadevi Road, under the name of Ramgopal Madhavprasad, by means of his moonim Kanhayalal Ramlal, asked that the defendants, trading as merchants, under the name of Framjee Sons and Co., may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 3,024, or such other sum as may be found due, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, from the 1st November 1897. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao, and Shripad, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in giving judgment, said:—Many of the facts in the case are not disputed, and both sides agree in the main as to what occurred when the cotton was purchased. The defendants being desirous of purchasing Bengal cotton sent their broker to the Colaba Cotton Green, who there saw Meghjee Pasoo, a partner of the plaintiffs Muccadum Weljee Poonsey, and asked him if he had any Bengal cotton for sale. Meghjee replied that he had 40 bales for sale, and the defendants' broker Khoosal then inspected the heap in the godown and drew a sample from one bale. The plaintiff's moonim Kanyalal Ramlal was present on the occasion, and the question of the price or rate per candy at which the cotton was to be sold was referred to him, and thereupon the price mentioned to the broker was Rs. 159 per candy. The defendant's broker then took the sample to show it to his employers, and later in the day the sample having been approved the broker returned in company with defendants' muccadum and another to Colaba where they met Meghjee and Kanyalal at the plaintiff's godown. The heap of bales was inspected by the defendants' people and they drew further samples from three or four bales of the heap, and the further samples having been approved the outside bales of the heap were stamped with the defendant's marks or initials. The plaintiff's moonim in his evidence-in-chief states that when this had been done he said to the defendant's people, "These goods are now yours," or "the property in the goods has passed to you." This statement is not, however, confirmed by Meghjee Pasoo, and I cannot attach any weight to it. After the bales had been marked, the proceeding for the time being came to an end. Delivery was not then taken nor was the price paid, and nothing was said as to the date when this would be done. But all concerned understood that it would be on a future day, and that is so stated by the plaintiff's own witnesses. Now, it is perfectly clear that on the 24th of October, when the cotton had been so selected and marked, the price of the goods had not been settled, and that in order to ascertain the price further acts remained to be done.

After further reviewing the evidence his Lordship said:—I cannot upon that build the inference that there was any agreement between both plaintiff and defendants that the property or the goods was to pass to the defendants or, in other words, that the goods were to be at their risk until weighment and payment. I hold that section 81 of the Contract Act applies to the sale, which was not completed, because something remained to be done to the goods by the seller for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the price to be paid for the goods. I, therefore, dismiss this suit with costs.

## THE GAME OF EKEE BEKEE.

THE following is the full text of the decision given by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted Mahomed Haji Ebrahim and twenty-two others, charging Nos. 1 and 3 with keeping a common gaming-house, at Grant Road, and the rest of the accused with gaming therein, with white and red balls on a bagatelle table. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused.

From the evidence on record, it is proved that No. 1 is the occupier of the room. He paid rent to the landlord, and when the table was seized, complained to the latter that it was his table that had been seized. His own witness calls him the owner of the table, as he used to advance him money to bet in this room. No. 3 is proved to be managing this table for No. 1. It was he who was seen rolling balls and distributing the bets, after deducting fees for the use of the table. It is not denied that on the night in question a game was going on in the room, where all people had access and bets were laid on the results of the game. The only important point that is raised for the defence is, that the game played in the room was not "Ekee Bekee," a game of chance, but "Att Solla," a game of skill. Now the police officers who saw the game played said that all four balls were rolled each from one mouth of the table, and the bets were decided according to the white or red balls going into the pockets at the other end. It also seems that one and the same person rolled the balls; if so, there was no element of skill in the game. The defence have called witnesses to prove that the game of "Att Solla," the game of skill, and have attempted to show that in the game one ball is rolled at the time against the object ball. This game was played by one of Mr. Roughton's witnesses in the court, and no skill entered in the question of on the result. The player, however, excuses himself on the plea that the table was not level. As Mr. Roughton's respondent, I, therefore, visited two other billiard-rooms, and saw this game played, and, so far as I can see, no skill was necessary in playing the game, and the bets were taken on the mere chances of either the red or white going into the pockets. If so it does not matter by what name it is called, or whether all balls are rolled together or one at a time. The words used in the section are "Games of mere skill;" and from the evidence on record it is clear that even "Att Sola," played as it is in the common billiard-room, is not a game of mere skill, but almost of chances, the skill being infinitesimal. It is said that the police authorities knew of the game, and have allowed it. I don't know what reasons actuated them in this course, but if public gaming-houses are to be put down as a common nuisance, I think the *bagatelle rooms*, where even boys of mere tender age are enticed and allowed to bet, should promptly be suppressed. This is accused's first offence, and I am told that they had this game played in this room because the police had not interdicted it. The circumstance is duly taken into consideration in awarding sentences in this case. No. 1 is fined Rs 20 and No. 3 Rs. 10, and the rest, with the exception of Nos. 5, and 23, Rs. 5 each. The table and the instruments of gaming as well as all the money found in the till of the table, are ordered to be confiscated. I award one-fourth of the fine to the informant.

## THE J. N. PETIT FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

THE annual general meeting of the above institution, was held yesterday evening, Mr. Hormusji Shapurji in the chair. The report of the managing committee, which was read by Mr. Warden, was most encouraging and it bore testimony to the fact that the management was most satisfactory. In the report it was remarked that it was gratifying to see that the growth of the library had been steady and continuous for over a decade. The year under report closed with 1,140 subscribers and there was every indication of a further substantial increase in due course. The committee deeply regretted the resignation of Mr. Jehangir Rustamji Mody, one of the oldest members and staunchest supporter of the institution during its early troublesome years of existence. He was a zealous and earnest member of the managing committee, and as president, he had rendered very valuable assistance to them. He had now the satisfaction to know, that a concern in which he had joined when it was passing through its trial, is now one of the foremost and highly usefull institutions full of promise and hops in the future. The vacancy caused by Mr. Mody's resignation was filled by Mr. Hormusji Shapurji, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit was appointed vice-president. He had also been one of the trustees. The committee announced with pleasure that Mr. Pheroze C. Satna was appointed a member of the managing committee. The J. N. Petit Institute had made fair progress considering the delay caused in the work by the epidemic, which had visited the city. The building, it was hoped would be ready for occupation within a reasonable period. The year was opened with 1,050 subscribers and closed with 1,140 although the circumstances were adverse owing to the prevalence of the plague, it was satisfactory to note that the finances of the library were in a most flourishing condition. The committee had at the end of the year Rs. 37,500 invested in Government Securities and Port Trust Bonds and Rs. 1,471 in banking accounts. The total receipts for the year were Rs. 9573 as against the total expenditure of Rs. 8,789 showing a balance of Rs. 783 in hand. The report was approved and adopted and some formal resolutions were then passed. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentienfrice while the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO to 20, Hatton Garden, London; and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

## RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

### NEW BILL BEFORE COUNCIL.

THE following statement of objects and reasons explains the introduction of a new bill before the Imperial Legislative Council to amend Act XX of 1863, an Act to enable the Government to divest itself of the Management of Religious Endowments:—

1. The object of the Bill is to remove certain defects in the management of Religious and Charitable Endowments under the law as it stands at present.

2. The Bill proposes to leave the existing trustees where they are. It allows their successors to come in, in accordance with the usage in vogue in each institution, in that behalf. It leaves untouched all the trust property and income in the very hands which now hold them. It leaves them to carry on the customary expenses as hitherto, but only subject to budgeting previously and subject also to providing for possible contingencies which might arise for revision of such Budget—a revision which no Committee would be found to make repeatedly or largely in the face of long standing usage.

3. As regards the cost of the controlling agency, advantage is taken of the widespread ambition and readiness to render unpaid service in public interests, and each endowment is laid under a contribution, which is the variest minimum that can be imagined as needed for maintaining a fairly efficient subordinate official staff.

4. As to the constitution of the controlling machinery, the Bill provides for two sets of Committees for each religion or sect. It makes the District Committees exercise direct supervision over the trustees, and the higher or Central Committees, as they are called, to exercise general supervision and act as an appellate tribunal to correct mistakes and remedy the effect of likes and dislikes on the part of the District Committees.

5. The Committees are formed on the basis of election by the better class of worshippers of each religion or sect. An electorate formed by such classes should, it is thought, suffice for all practical purposes.

6. The members of the Committees would hold office for a term of years and not for life as now.

7. The Bill proposes to abolish the distinction which the present law makes between the endowments which had been under the direct control of the Government at one time and those that had not been so, malversation of the one class being as culpable as of the other.

8. It is proposed to enlarge the powers of the Central Committees relative to holding enquiries into the conduct of trustees, and dispense with the necessity on their part to obtain prior sanction to sue which the present law enjoins; while the trustees will continue to enjoy the present safety against harassment by any action of Committees by being liable to dismissal only by means of the decree of a Civil Court.

## BARODA COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

LAST Saturday, writes a correspondent, the college hall was very splendidly decorated by the Managing Committee to receive their guests the ex-students of the college. The programme was cleverly arranged. Indoor games, the first item of the programme, was well attended. But students poured in numbers to take part in tug-of-war, sack-races, high-jump long-jump, and other out-door games. The past and the present students with the present professor of the college were then photographed. The vice-principal of the college delivered the usual presidential address and then called upon Prof. Masani to read his address. Several speeches followed. Scientific experiments were then shown, when the students were called in by the secretary to partake of light refreshments. After three or four hours of enjoyment, there was the parting which did not seem to please many.

At one time the presence of the plague, from which India is suffering, suggested to many the thought that gatherings such as these had better be postponed to a more favourable season. But, afterwards, it was decided that to lose the opportunity of entertaining the Bombay students would be a sad mistake. A famine fund was good, side by side, with the College Fund. In spite of strong opposition, the efforts of Messrs. J.M. Desai and K. A. Desai made it a great success, and we may repeat the words of the secretary, "Thanks to the Desais for the wonderful success," in order to do justice to the energetic and timely help of Mr. V. A. Desai.

## MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. S. TANDY, recently appointed to officiate as District Commander in Bombay, is potsed to the Deesa District.

THE tenure appointment of Captain W. J. Newell, 8th Bengal Infantry, as District Recruiting Officer, Lucknow, is extended by one year.

LIEUTENANT F. T. STEWART, 45th Sikhs, has resigned his appointment in the Indian Contingent, British Central Africa, and proceeded to England on leave.

MAJOR E. V. BELLERS, Middlesex Regiment, on vacating the Adjutancy of the Poona Volunteer Rifles, is posted to the 2nd Battalion.

MAJOR L. HERBERT, Interpreter to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is appointed D. A. A. and Q. M. G., Malakand, *vice* Twigg, reverted to regimental duty.

CAPTAIN F. A. WILKINSON, 1st Royal Fusiliers, is appointed officiating D. A. A. G. on the District Staff, Bombay Command, *vice* Chance, proceeding on eight months' leave.

LIEUTENANT THE HON'BLE H. BARING, 4th Hussars has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Viceroy.

LIEUTENANT L. H. CLOSE, R. E. Military Works Department, has been transferred temporarily to the Public Works Department for employment on Famine Works in Bengal.

CONSEQUENT on Colonel Ian Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., Deputy Quarter-Master-General in India, proceeding on leave, Lieutenant-Colonel R. K. Ridgeway, V. C., Assistant Quarter-Master-General, will officiate as Deputy Q. M. G.; and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Aylmer, V. C., Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency District, will officiate as Assistant Quarter-Master-General at Head Quarters.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. MONEY-SIMONS, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India. The following appointments are made:—29th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant C. G. Woodhouse, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles.—Captain D. C. F. Macintyre, from 1st Bactalion, to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command, vice Hall, on leave. 32nd Punjab Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant E. D. Wylie, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

THE following appointments are made:—Major E. A. G. Gosset, 2nd Derby Regiment, Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad, to be Officiating Assistant A. G., District Staff, Punjab Command, vice Colonel Babington proceeding on leave Captain C. M. Duent, 4th Bombay Cavalry to be Officiating Deputy Assist. A. G. District Staff Bombay Command vice Major Calnusac, proceeding on leave. Captain C. Griffiths, 16th B. C., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General H. M. Evans, C. B., Commanding Lahore District. Captain E. H. H. Finch, 1st East Lancashire Regiment, to be officiating D. A. A. G. for Musketry, 2nd Circle, Lucknow, vice Captain Kellett, proceeding on leave. 9th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.—Major E. C. M. Lushington to be Commandant. 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.—Major J. W. B. Meade to be Commandant. Lieutenant W. W. Warner to be Adjutant, vice Captain Elliot, vacated. 12th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant E. E. Forbes, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 13th March, 1897:—

| | Coaching Traffic. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Receipts. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles. | 1,55,059 | 4,95,740 | 6,516 | 6,57,315 |
| | — | — | — | 7,69,191 |
| Decrease | | | | 1,11,876 |

THE police of the Khairagarh State have been engaged in tracing up the death of one Soma, a chumar, who belonged to the railway gang at Bortalao, and whose body was discovered in the jungle, 200 yards off the railway station limits, broken and bruised in a suspicious manner. It was alleged that he had been killed by some wild animals, and when his body was found and conveyed into Dongargarh, it was in an advanced stage of decomposition, which rendered it difficult at the *post mortem* examination to diagnose the cause of death; but a fractured shin bone and eight teeth, found in the throat, pointed to violence and crime, and the case has accordingly been transferred to the railway police.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided as the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held in the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, when there were also present: Messrs R. H. Vincent, T. W. Coffe, O. V. Muller, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

STORM-WATER DRAIN IN THE FORT.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner forwarding report of the Special Drainage Engineer and requesting sanction to the work of constructing storm-water drain from the Wellington Fountain via the Bandstand to the sea being undertaken and completed before the monsoon at a cost of Rs. 37,355.

The letter was recorded, and it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to accord the necessary sanction.

COKE FROM THE GAS COMPANY.

The Committee accorded sanction to the acceptance of the offer from the Manager, Bombay Gas Company, for the supply of country coke to the Municipality for the year 1897-98 at the same rate as during the current year, namely, Rs. 24 per ton.

GRAIN COMPENSATION.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the payment of grain compensation to employes drawing less than Rs. 15 a month for a period of six months more.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

BURNING GROUND AT HAINES ROAD.

Sanction was given to an additional grant of Rs. 3,775 to meet the cost of firewood used for cremating dead bodies at the Haines Road cemetery.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Committee recorded memorandum from the Commissioner reporting that a further lot of 3½ per cent. Government paper for Rs. 91,500 belonging to the 15th lakhs Loan Deposit Account has been sold at 100 11-16 per cent. against the average cost price of 100 8-8 per cent. of the said paper (Rs. 75,000 at 100 7-15, Rs. 15,000 at Rs. 100 13-15, and Rs. 501 at 100½).

THE LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

The Secretary read letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance of the offer of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for the supply of 1,000 lbs. of dermatine valve faces for the Love Grove Pumping Station at the rate of Rs. 3-5-0 per pound. The total cost, Rs. 3,312-8-0, to be debited to the grant for 1897-98 for Contingencies and Stores, Section 4, Maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station.

The usual sanction was granted.

MAHIM AND WORLI CEMETERIES.

The Committee recorded memorandum, dated 25th, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Acting Health Officer, of 23rd idem, on the question of the arrangement made for the supply of wood for the disposal of the dead at the cemeteries situated at Mahim and Worli.

TELEPHONE AT A CEMETERY.

A letter was received from the Commissioner requesting sanction to a telephonic connection with the Haines Road Burial and Burning grounds at an annual cost of Rs. 250. The charge will be met for the current year from the cemetery contigent grant.

The sanction was granted.

CUTTING OFF A WATER CONNECTION.

The following was forwarded to the Corporation: Letter from the Commissioner, stating that the water connection to premises No. 13-15, Duncan Road, was severed on the recommendation of Surgeon-Captain Jennings in connection with operations to combat the plague, and that adequate provision has been made for water-supply close to the house in question.

FURTHER SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Committee recorded memorandum from the Commissioner, reporting that a further lot of 3½ per cent. Government paper for Rs. 1,50,000 was sold that day at 100 13-15 per cent. against the cost price of 100⅝ per cent.

THE COMMISSION STABLES.

The Committee recorded memorandum from the Assessor and Collector, requesting sanction, under section 185 of the Municipal Act, to the levy of the horse-tax, from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1897, from Veterinary Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel Anderson for temporary commission stables for horses at Rs. 20-8-0 per annum from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1897.

The Committee also recorded memorandum from the Assessor and Collector, requesting sanction, under section 185 of the Municipal Act, to the levy of the horse-tax from Mr. Umar Jamal for temporary commission stable for horses, bearing E Ward No. 3822 (2), Street No. 9, Morland Road, at Rs. 8-2-8, from 1st February to 31st March 1897.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

## CHATFIELD MEMORIAL FUND.

FURTHER sums promised in connection with the Chatfield Memorial Fund:—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| H H The Nabab Saheb of Junagadh | 100 | 0 |
| The Thakur Saheb of Lathi | 30 | 0 |
| The Thakur Saheb of Kotda Sangani | 25 | 0 |
| The Thakur Saheb of Laktar | 25 | 0 |
| The Kotwal | 25 | 0 |
| Mr Khandubhai Indraji, Tutor to H H the young Jain Saheb of Navanagar | 25 | 0 |
| Rao Saheb G V Pananikar Deputy Inspector, Kolaba | 5 | 0 |
| Rao Saheb, R V Gadre, Deputy Inspector, Thana | 25 | 0 |
| Mr D S Dhavle, Clerk, Deputy's Office Kolaba | 3 | 0 |
| Mr K K Bhaiseao, Head Master, School Erandol in addition to subscription previously promised | 1 | 8 |
| Rao Saheb, D V Bhat, Sub Judge Sangamner, Nagar | 1 | 0 |
| Rao Saheb, Raghavendra Bhimraw Mainaleaar Sangamner, Nagar | 1 | 0 |
| Mr Mahadeo Gangadhar, Pleader, Sangamner, Nagar | 1 | 0 |
| Mr Keshava Bapuji Pleader Sangamner, Nagar | 1 | 0 |
| Ran Saheb G V Modak Special Mamledar Sangamner Nagar | 1 | 0 |
| Mr K M Kajiramsa, Head Master Anglo Vernacular School, Sangamner, Nagar | 1 | 0 |
| Mr K R Kelkar Assistant Deputy, Thana | 15 | 0 |
| Vernacular School Masters, Raipur, Ahmedabad | 8 | 5 |
| Mr Laljashankar Vighuran, for Masters Godhra Taluka, Panchmahals | 10 | 0 |
| Vernacular School Masters, Reva Kantha | 7 | 8 |
| Mr Vandravandas G Dalal Deputy Inspector, Malinpore | 10 | 0 |
| Mr D D Sanga, Poona | 10 | 0 |
| Mr N R Deokah Clerk O P I's Office Poona | 2 | 0 |
| Khanbahadur Sayad S Kadri, Deputy Inspector S dn. Staff and M. sters in the Broach Taluka | 67 | 0 |
| Khan Shri Sahamad Khanji Darbar Sahab of Gadal, Kathiawar | 33 | 0 |
| Rao Bahadur Hirabai T Bhojwani Deputy Inspector, Karachi | 50 | 0 |
| Mr P A Mistri Head Master High School, Karachi | 25 | 0 |
| Mr Kanemal Chandumal, Principal Training College, Hyderabad | 25 | |
| Miss M Ritchie, Lady Superintendent Female T College, Hyderabad | 25 | 0 |
| Mr Tuchamdas S Advani Vice Principal T College, Hyderabad | 25 | 0 |
| Mr Fatichchand Vasanmal Assistant Deputy Inspector, Hyderabad | 15 | 0 |
| Mr Ridhavmal Sathramdas 1st Assist

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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|---|---|---|
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NOTES.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

THE price of Consols declined 1-16 per cent. further in London yesterday to 111 3-16. French Rentes were quoted at 102¼, and Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·14¼ fcs. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities stood at £63, and Indian Sterling Loan at £117, with the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 1s. 2 27-32d. The price of Bar Silver in London was ¼d. lower at 28⅜d. per oz.; and in New York it was ¼ cent less at 61⅞ cents per oz., with demand Exchange in London unchanged at 4·87¼ dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday evening was 1,510,000 quarters, being 70,000 quarters less than at the end of the previous week.

In New York yesterday the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued unaltered at 7 5-16 cents, and for June Futures 7·02 cents was still quoted. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales, the following being the comparison now shown between the arrivals this season and those in the two preceding years:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts ..... | 10,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 |
| Three days' do ..... | 23,000 | 37,000 | 62,000 |
| Since 1st September 1896. | 6,218,000 | 4,703,000 | 7,338,000 |

Locally, there has been no improvement in the Cotton market to-day. This month's shipments being completed there is only a very poor enquiry for ready Cotton. Prices of Broach and Bhownugger have been reduced Re. 1 per candy, other descriptions remaining unchanged in value. Good Bhownugger has been sold at Rs. 175¼ to Rs. 176 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—No business of any importance has been reported in these markets to-day, and prices show no change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 12,513 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 3,093 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 853 " |
| Rapeseed ..... | 3,285 " |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 1,576 " |
| Castorseed ..... | 2,148 " |
| Rice ..... | 14,125 " |

FREIGHTS.—The market has been quiet, and the balance of the "Queen Olga" has been taken up at 11s. per ton. She was originally berthed for Dunkirk, and is now on berth for Dunkirk and Liverpool.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 1-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32 to 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Bills was done early in the day for the mail at the former rate, and afterwards 1s. 3 3-16d. became the best available, and the market closed steady as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 1-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 1-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 3-32d. | " |
| Credits do. .....1s. 3 3-16 to 7-32d. | " |
| Francs do. .....1·59¼ to ½ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a little activity in this market to-day, and rates for 3½ per Cents were quoted at 100 13-16 for cash and the settlement and 101 for the April Account, and afterwards at 100 5-8 and 100 1-8 in the three positions, respectively, with Threes nominally unchanged.

SHARES have again shown a little life, and are as much in favour of buyers as of sellers. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 3½ higher, at Rs. 1,368¾.

### BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd March, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 16th March, 1897:—

| LIABILITIES. | March 16. Rs. | A. | P. | March 23 Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up ..... | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 76,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 76,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c..... | 1,73,58,194 | 14 | 2 | 1,77,41,395 | 13 | 8 |
| Other Deposits, &c..... | 5,48,41,977 | 9 | 3 | 5,87,31,131 | 6 | 11 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c..... | 7,06,901 | 5 | 1 | 8,26,412 | 6 | 8 |
| Sundries ..... | 49,15,717 | 4 | 3 | 19,48,937 | 4 | 2 |
| | Rs. 10,24,22,794 | 0 | 9 | 10,68,47,906 | 15 | 5 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ... | 42,71,168 | 0 | 0 | 37,01,735 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorised Investments | 61,16,650 | 4 | 0 | 64,16,650 | 4 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ... | 2,76,78,311 | 15 | 0 | 2,89,13,318 | 9 | 1 |
| Accounts of Credit do. ... | 2,27,85,390 | 3 | 0 | 2,27,35,838 | 7 | 1 |
| Bills Discounted, &c. ... | 1,33,82,412 | 4 | 0 | 1,37,09,214 | 10 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks | 23,29,495 | 14 | 7 | 15,65,215 | 7 | 9 |
| Bullion ..... | 4,459 | 11 | 4 | 4,080 | 12 | 6 |
| Dead Stock ..... | 13,33,866 | 9 | 9 | 13,35,014 | 6 | 4 |
| Stamps ..... | 10,607 | 12 | 6 | 10,914 | 14 | 6 |
| Sundries ..... | 11 88,198 | 9 | 1 | 11,35,513 | 1 | 1 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 1,16,83,164 | 10 | 6 | 1,34,88,285 | 0 | 3 |
| Do. at Branches ... | 1,20,39,108 | 6 | 0 | 1,33,27,628 | 6 | 5 |
| | Rs. 10,22,22,794 | 0 | 9 | 10 68 47,906 | 15 | 5 |

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 23rd March, 1897:—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office ..... | 3,70,433 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches..... | 12,889 | do. |
| Others Deposits ..... | 47,85,154 | do. |
| Post Bills ..... | 1,19,538 | do. |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | |
| Bank's Investments..... | 2,70,433 | Dec. |
| Loans ..... | 12,19,097 | Inc. |
| Accounts of Credit ..... | 49,712 | Dec. |
| Mercantile Bills..... | 3,26,902 | Inc. |
| Cash at Head Office ..... | 23,05,121 | do. |
| Do. at Branches ..... | 18,93,313 | do. |

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March 1897, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ..... | 1,16,000 | 2,30,000 | 4,000 | 4,00,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 69 | 137 | 3 | 239 |
| For previous 8 weeks of half-year. | 9,23,628 | 22,18,265 | 40,809 | 31,85,702 |
| Total for 9 weeks ... | 10,42,628 | 24,98,265 | 44,809 | 35,85 702 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..... | 1,70,921 | 2,63,411 | 7,657 | 4,41,989 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 102 | 157 | 5 | 264 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 13,97,346 | 29,69,495 | 63,313 | 44,30,055 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 41,989
Ditto to date..... " 8,44,353

### GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March, 1897, on 140·57 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ..... | 3,060 | 16,500 | 39 | 19,599 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 21 | 118 | ... | 139 |
| For previous 8 weeks of half-year. | 28,461 | 1,36,720 | 919 | 1,66,133 |
| Total for 9 weeks ... | 31,461 | 1,53,220 | 979 | 1,85,660 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..... | 3,430 | 29,237 | 84 | 23,811 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 29 | 174 | 1 | 206 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 37,357 | 1,88,859 | 766 | 2,26,982 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 4,221
Ditto to date ..... " 41,322

### I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 6th March 1897.)

| Description. | 1897. | 1896. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open | 782 | 752 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, | 33,070 | 43,503 | ... | 10,436 | ... | 55,437 |
| Parcels, &c. | 57,139 | 37,632 | 19,448 | ... | 177,203 | ... |
| Goods ..... | | | | | | |
| Other earnings ..... | 2,851 | 2,906 | ... | 55 | ... | 10,325 |
| Total for week | 93,051 | 84,694 | 8,957 | ... | ... | ... |
| Aggregate... | 10,43,151 | 10317131 | ... | ... | 11,441 | ... |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHEWAN—March 21, at St. Andrew's, Scotland, the wife of A. Shewan, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUNTER—March 24, at Kodaikanal, the wife of R. H. Hunter, Anubasamudram, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON—WAKEFIELD—March 20, at St. John's Church, Sirsa, by the Rev. H. Naish, William Davidson, Indian State Railway, son of the late Rev. John Davidson, D. D., Inverurie, Scotland, to Rachel Adelaide Fry, daughter of the late G. E. Wakefield, Punjab Commission.

STEWART—RUSHTON—At St. Bartholomew's, Barrackpore, by the Rev. J. A. Willcocks, M.A., Hugh Stewart, Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps, only son of Lieut.-Colonel C. J. B. Stewart, Seaforth Highlanders, to Mabel, second daughter of J. Rushton, Esq., of Barrackpore.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—March 23, at the General Hospital, Madras, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Charles Andrews, I. S. C., Commanding, 19th Madras Infantry, son of the late Brigade-Surgeon Charles Abby Andrews, I.M.D., aged 39.

KING—March 23, at Lachmeepur near Gorakhpur, from injuries caused by an elephant, James Wright King, Manager, Court of Wards, eldest son of Rev. Robert King, Ballymena, Co. Antrim, Ireland, aged 38 years 6 months.

TURNER—March 26, at Madras, Lydie Gordon, dearly loved wife of T. G. Turner, late of Kodaikanal.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.


THE Viceroy has sent home to the Secretary of State a despatch dealing with the fearful plague that has laid hold of the British troops in India since the abolition of the C. D. Act in 1888 under orders from London. The result has been that only one-third of the army has escaped the disease, and the strength of the force available for active service has been seriously diminished. The type of disease is now more virulent than formerly, and the health of the men attacked is materially impaired. Three thousand men, nearly four regiments, are constantly sick. The admissions to hospital in 1895, the latest year for which the figures are complete, numbered 36,681. Of the 70,642 European soldiers in this country in 1894 only 37 per cent. escaped disease of this class, while 63 per cent. contracted it at some period during their service. These figures do not give the whole number of men affected, but only those who were admitted to hospital. The number of such admissions was more than trebbled since the repeal of the legislation designed to check the spread of this canker in the army. The effects of the abandonment of sanitary precautions under the pressure brought to bear upon the Government by a number of well-meaning but very badly informed people was even more harmful in military stations outside India. In China and the Straits while the Act was in force the admissions were 164 per thousand. In 1895 they had risen in China to 513, and in the Straits to 623—an appalling increase. Comparing these figures with those of the admissions to hospital from the same cause on the Continent, where stringent sanitary measures are enforced, the contrast is humiliating. The number of admissions per thousand in Prussia is 26·7; in France 43·8; in Austria 65·7; and in Italy 104. No continental nation would tolerate for a week the state of things that has been sapping the strength of the British army for the last ten years. When in 1890 the havoc began on the withdrawal of sanitary supervision from India for some two years, the subordinate authorities in many cantonments resorted on their own account to preventive measures which had a marked effect in reducing the number of sick. The clamour raised at home put a stop to this palliative, with the result that the injury to the health of the army has caused great anxiety to the military authorities and the Government ever since. A departmental committee was appointed last year by the Home Government to take evidence on the whole question, and place the facts beyond controversy. That Committee has nearly completed its labours, and the report will doubtless be laid before Parliament during the present Session. The despatch from the Government of India, it may be hoped, will arouse the conscience of England to the iniquity of permitting a dire disease to be spread through every cantonment, wrecking the lives of tens of thousands of men, and weakening the defensive strength of the Empire. The fanatics and faddists whose insensate agitation against sanitary measures to prevent the spread of a disease which not only impairs the constitution of the sufferer and renders him unfit for a soldier's duties, but in after years taints family life and lowers the vitality of the next generation, are really on a par as to wisdom with those who in this country hold that it is a sin to interfere with the beneficent action of Bhowani, the goddess who sends plague and cholera and small-pox to avenge some slight or injury by dealing out sickness and death to those who have offended her. That is a view of the matter which Europeans in this country are not prepared to accept, and it would be extraordinary if Parliament were to bow down before a similar doctrine preached with more zeal than brains now that the disastrous consequences arising from its application can no longer be ignored. The organs of public opinion in London are proclaiming the necessity of appealing to Parliament to supply an immediate remedy for what is in very truth a national crime—a crime against our army and against the vitality of our race. Mr. Arnold White indicated this danger with sufficient plainness in a letter to the *Times* the other day pointing to the large number of people born of diseased parents, and of deformed, stunted, imbecile, and weakly children which are to be seen around in every large city. General Dashwood, who when in India was stationed in Poona, and knows well the reality and the growing magnitude of this unchecked evil, spoke very strongly on that and other dangers coming into view in ever larger proportions. It is time that a remedy should be found before the mischief becomes irreparable.

IN reviewing the other day the principal features of the exports of merchandise from India during the last ten months, we mentioned that the heavy decline in that department was not accompanied by a corresponding reduction in imports. There was in fact a development of the inward trade as compared with the figures of last year to the extent of 413½ lakhs. This amount added to the deficiencies on the credit side of the account makes the balance of trade considerably over 11 crores less favourable to India than in the preceding year up to that date. The rise in the value of our purchases mainly occurred in the early part of the year before famine and plague told against business. In the month of January last as well as in December the previous increase in the year's figures was diminished considerably. In January our purchases were valued at 548 lakhs of rupees as against 623 lakhs in the first month of 1896, the falling off occurring almost entirely in Bombay. The briskness of trade in the early part of the year was due to the period of depression, caused by speculative indents prior to the imposition of the cotton duties having come to an end and a consequent resumption of normal conditions in the piece-goods trade. The material improvement in the exchange value of the rupee was also very favourable to indentors, but although the imports were more than four crores to the good at the end of January, we are doubtful whether, when the figures for the year which closes next Wednesday are completed, they will be found to exceed the total of 1895-96, except to a very small extent. The trade in living animals, which consists of horses from Australia and the Persian Gulf, is rapidly increasing, as a consequence of the extended demand for Army remounts. Under the second main head of accounts it is noteworthy that imports of grain and pulse have been more than trebbled, but as the total quantity shipped to India for the ten months was only 1,734 cwts., it has not exercised any very marked influence upon the scarcity. The indents of liquors, spirits, and wine have been almost identical in value with those of the previous year. The imports of provisions such as are mainly consumed by Europeans were smaller in value than those of 1895-96, but were almost exactly the same as those for the previous year. The remarkable fall in the quantity of salt sent to India that took place last year has been continued, though not to quite so marked an extent. The footing which Germany obtained in the sugar trade with India last year has not been fully maintained, although it is stimulated by State bounties, and Mauritius is again working up to its old high level. Although Bombay is the port from whence foreign tea is re-exported to Persia or Afghanistan, the imports of this commodity show no signs of diminution. Apart from the unreasonable fears of consumers abroad, there is no reason why it should, for the risks of infection by tea received there quite ready for re-export, be practically non-existent.

The trade in hardware and cutlery keeps very steady, while that in metals continues to expand. There is considerable growth in the importations of machinery and mill work. The year shows a very material increase in the indents of railway plant and rolling-stock other than Government stores, this being an outcome of the vigorous extension policy now being pursued. Although the trade in kerosine oil was exceptionally large last year, there has been no appreciable diminution since then. The big lead which Russia secured over the United States two years ago is still being fully maintained. This in not surprising, seeing that it is the Russian oil only which is imported in bulk in tank vessels. Turning to the heading "raw materials and unmanufactured articles," we find that the promise of a good trade in Egyptian cotton has not been fulfilled, the reason being, as previously explained in these columns, the absence of workmen sufficiently skilled to manufacture the counts of yarn and cloth producable from cotton grown in the valley of the Nile. The imports of cotton twist and yarn—almost all from the United Kingdom—were 294 lakhs in value as compared with 236 lakhs in previous year, and 229 lakhs in 1894-95. The lowering of redundant stocks before the year commenced, and the exemption of yarn from the import duties, may be mentioned as the predominant factors in this increase. In cotton piece-goods there is a far more remarkable increase—so large indeed as to more than cover the net increase of 413½ lakhs on the import accounts of the year. Owing to the fiscal uncertainties of the time the imports of 1893-94 and 1894-95 were so largely in excess of the average that a pause in further progress occurred in the following year, when the imports were lower than they had been for over a decade. The consequent exhaustion of stocks has led to a revival of the trade in the current year, and hence the great improvement in the figures for 1895-96. The total trade in piece-goods and yarn for the ten months, while nearly five crores of rupees above that for the preceding year, is 236 lakhs below that of the same months of 1894-95. The increase over last year's figures has mainly occurred at Calcutta, which received 1,335 lakhs worth of goods as against 693 lakhs shipped to Bombay. Rangoon's total is for some reason or other considerably less than that of the year when the trade was so dull on the whole. Business in silk goods has not been equal to the previous record, but has been in excess of 1894-95. On the other hand, woollen manufactures have been imported to a much greater extent than usual. The great rise in imports of carriages and carts from 8⅝ lakhs to 184 and one-third lakhs is, we presume, attributable to the growing popularity of cycling. The trade has so grown that the time has come when a separate enumeration of cycles might well be made. The total value of Government stores imported during the ten months was 342 lakhs as compared with 288 in the preceding year, an increase largely due to the fact that the three years' railway extension programme has been in full swing during the last few months.

THE Government of Bombay have issued a Resolution approving of the proposals of the Surgeon-General to give the public of the Presidency the benefit of Dr. Haffkine's system of inoculation against the plague. Dr. Haffkine, some time since, asked for the co-operation of Commissioned officers and Assistant Surgeons to enable him to carry out the desire of the Secretary of State that as large a number of people as possible should be protected by inoculation. It was found practically impossible to obtain the services of the number of medical officers asked for, but to meet the requirements of Dr. Haffkine, the Surgeon-General proposed that all the medical officers in Bombay, who have sufficient time, should be instructed in his methods, so that they may superintend and carry out inoculations in different stations in the city. He also suggested that the Government of India should be asked for more medical officers and subordinates, and that the Secretary of State should be urged to despatch at once seven young medical officers who have just finished their course at Netley. Four of these officers will in any case be posted to Bombay, but the Government of India will be asked that they all shall be employed in this Presidency while plague and famine continue. The medical officers and Assistant Surgeons of the Jamsetji, Goculdas Tejpal, and St. George's Hospital will be trained by Dr. Haffkine, and carry out inoculations for some two hours every day. Dr. Boyd and his staff will inoculate at the Colaba Asylum, Dr. Waters and his subordinate staff at the Byculla Schools, Dr. Barker and his Assistant Surgeon at the Dockyard, the Lady doctors at the Cama will inoculate women and children at their hospitals. It is hoped that the general staff at the various plague hospitals may be able to find time to inoculate applicants. Dr. Lyons will assist Dr. Haffkine, who will also be given the senior military pupils at Grant College in lieu of the ten Assistant Surgeons he asked for. The Civil Surgeon, Poona, will inoculate at the Sassoon Hospital, and Assistant Sergeon Selke, at the Pestonji Sorabji Dispensary. The Medical officers of the Municipal dispensaries in the Deccan Capital will also inoculate, under the supervision of Dr. Barry and Dr. Lloyd Jones. All Civil Sergeons will be given a few days' leave to learn the process, with a view to inoculate at their civil hospitals as soon as a sufficient supply of the prophylactic lymph can be obtained. Dr. Herbert will superintend its preparation and despatch, in addition to his other duties, there being no one to relieve him. He will have the help of a few pupils from the Grant Medical College. It is hoped by these means that the inoculations can be carried out extensively in Bombay and Poona without delay.

AN Englishman, who has recently studied on the spot the political situation in Abyssinia, declares that the British Mission to King Menelik has not started a moment too early. France and Russia have, he says, both been working in a manner detrimental to the interests of Great Britain, who can, if the Negus is at all unfavourable to their proposal, make terms with Ras Mangascia of the Tigre province. This is, he declares, a trump card that the British Government hold in their hands, as there is no friendly feeling of unity between the Tigrines and the Shoans except when fighting a common enemy whose policy would be one not commanding the confidence of either party. If Menelik has any special leaning towards any one Power, it is with Russia, as the late Prince Lobanoff, undoubtedly played the political cards in Abyssinia cleverly and most tactfully. Our position, however, is a very strong one if in the event of the failure of this mission the high trump card is played quickly, sharply, and well. No one, however, seems quite clear as to the precise object of the expedition, but doubtless the Englishman who has been ventilating his views is approximately right. Dr. Donaldson Smith, the explorer, has also been expressing his views on Menelik and the Abyssinians in a book just published. Whatever the commercial instincts of the people may be, Dr. Smith does not like them. He regards them as cruel barbarians bearing a Christian label. Further, he declares that there are moral considerations which should compel all the civilized people of the world to lend their support to the crushing out of the Abyssinian power and to the substitution of a humane Government in place of Menelik's brutal rule. Never have the evils of slavery shown themselves in a more terrible light than that in which they are now manifesting themselves in Abyssinia, nor could as cruel a government be found in the world as that which is in store for the tribes among whom he journeyed, if Menelik be not checked. But certainly this is not the mission of Mr. Rennell Rodd, who has barely enough armed men with him to ensure his personal safety against bandits on the way. He is not in a position to crush "a tyrant" at the head of 120,000 well drilled and victorious troops.

WE are glad to hear that the Alexandria-Malta second cable has been repaired, and telegraphic communication with England has now been completely restored.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will arrive from Karachi in the British India S. N. Company's steamer Kapurthala, at 2 p.m. to-day, landing at the Apollo Bunder, and will leave for Poona by the 23-30 o'clock passenger train, from the Victoria Terminus this evening. His Excellency's arrival and departure will be private.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, under the command of Commander T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden, which port she left on the 24th ultimo with the 9th Company Southern Division R.A., and details, consisting of 5 officers, 11 Warrant officers, 8 women, and 20 children; 130 Europeans; rank and file, 7 women and 16 children, 3 native details, 38 followers

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE GREEK ARMY ON THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sparta has assumed the command of the Greek Army on the frontier.

### MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR CRETE.

In consequence of the request of the foreign Admirals to the Powers to send reinforcements to Crete, six hundred of the Welsh Fusiliers at Malta have been ordered to embark for Crete at once.

### THE QUESTION OF A NEW GOVERNOR FOR CRETE.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, said the foreign Admirals had, through the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, urged the appointment of a European Governor for Crete and the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the Island.

Great Britain, he said, concurs, and the Powers are now considering the matter.

### FURTHER INSURGENT SUCCESSES IN CRETE.

The Cretan insurgents have captured Fort Spinalonga, after forty-eight hours' fighting.

They have also sunk a Turkish schooner, laden with munitions, and attacked Fort Izzedin, which dominates Suda Bay.

The foreign fleets have bombarded them, and sent a mixed force to occupy the Fort.

### ALLEGED INSULT TO THE QUEEN AT KRUGERSDORP.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that Lieutenant Eloff, the grandson of President Kruger, and head of the Police, having quarrelled with some Britishers on the race-course at Krugersdorp, took occasion to make some insulting remarks about Queen Victoria. He has been suspended pending an enquiry.

## THE CHIEF JUDGE OF THE PUNJAB.

Mr. Roe, Chief Justice of the Punjab, has been knighted.

## THE GOVERNOR IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

### RELIEF CAMP AT BIJAPUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, MARCH 31.

The Governor, accompanied by the Collector, started shortly after 5 a.m., to-day, to visit the Relief Camps in the neighbourhood. Kowlgi, nine miles out, was first visited. It comprised about a thousand people, mostly women and children; afterwards Ainapoor was taken on the road home. The relief works there are breaking metal for road repair. Mr. Barrow, C.S., took his Excellency round, and explained the different grouping and rates of payment for each class of people. With the exception of the new comers all looked quite as well as the ordinary villager does. Children are fed in large kitchens. They receive no pay and look fat and well. Great difficulty is experienced in getting the people to move from their own village to camps, where more useful work could be given.

His Excellency with Dr. Martin leaves here for Sholapur this morning, when Mr. Heaton rejoins them.

## DARING ROBBERY AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 31.

A daring robbery of jewellery was committed in Lahore, on Monday night, the shop of Messrs. Kangiesser, on the Mall, being broken into and property, approximately valued at from Rupees ten to twelve thousand, stolen. The building was entered into by climbing up to a little ventilator near the roof, and dropping direct into the shop. The proprietor found cases, containing old watches, bracelets, rings, and jewellery, set with diamonds and precious stones, rifled completely. The cases containing silver jewellery were not tampered with, but a box, containing watches and articles of jewellery, left for repair, was carried away.

Police inquiries resulted in a large number of small leather cases, in which the jewellery is enclosed, being found in a well at Mozang, but further than this nothing has yet been discovered.

## THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MARCH 31.

There were 35 new cases and 3 deaths in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 42.

In the Special Plague hospital 18 were admitted; 18 died, leaving 206 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 2 were admitted, 3 died, and 24 are under treatment.

The usual Search Parties operated their work in the city, cantonment, and suburbs. In the city 4,085 houses were searched, and 13 cases and 8 corpses were found; 54 houses were fumigated, and 85 houses lime-washed.

The Military Plague Camp near Parbutti was lately increased. Lord Sandhurst is shortly expected to inspect the Camp on his way to Bombay. The cost of the camp is nearly Rs. 1,000.

In their operations up to yesterday, the Search Party discovered 103 cases and 44 corpses; 1,167 houses were fumigated, 1,020 houses lime-washed, and about 13,000 houses searched.

Owing to many cases taken away in the night from the city to the cantonment, the Lancers are patrolling at night, and several cases have been discovered.

From to-morrow, a number of troops employed in the city are to be transferred to the cantonment for search.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, MARCH 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

PORTSAID, MARCH 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay arrived here this afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Singapore, for Hongkong, on the 31st instant.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 12-32 |

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

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|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 111 13-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 93 |
| Bar Silver | 28 3-8 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanso, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Shanso route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tali and Yunnan.

Telegrams for stations in Uruguay except Montevideo must be written in plain Spanish.

## SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 12.

### FILLING UP THE VACANCIES.

Despite the gaps caused in the ranks of our cross-country runners by suspensions and other causes, it seems probable that a few of them will be filled in worthy fashion by the younger blood just creeping into prominence as "national" performers. It does not seem so long since we had Parry and Morton, Kibblewhite and Heath, Bacon and Crossland. Some of these have turned their attention to other matters, some have grown old at the sport, others are prohibited by reason of non-compliance with the amateur laws. Of those I have mentioned, we have Morton, Bacon and Crossland running yet, the first-named getting well to the fore in the race for the national championship decided a short time ago. Last year we saw a splendid struggle in a little out-of-the-way village in the Midlands between Harrison and Crossland, the latter getting the verdict after a most punishing race. It was the opinion of a good many who saw the finish that Harrison might possibly have wrested the honour from his clubmate had he commenced his finishing sprint a trifle earlier, for Crossland was by no means so fresh or full of running as his diminutive stable companion. "Sonny" Morton, too, ran remarkably well on that occasion, and so did Bullen, one of the Southerners. Harry Watkins, however, had broken down badly if I remember aright, and did not turn out. With three such star performers as Watkins, Bacon and Crosslands debarred from competing through suspension, and with the Southern clubs sulking in their tents, as it were, the recent championship might easily have become a fiasco. But it appears that we are destined to see other stars arise to take the places of those whose effulgence has been temporarily dimmed, and in S. J. Robinson, of Northamton, J. D. Marsh, of the Salford Harriers, and F. Entwistle, of Bolton, the paper-chasing world has evidently discovered performers very considerably above the average over long and tiring course. In some of the lesser events, Robinson has always been a strong fancy in his own particular district, and his victories in the Junior Championship of the Midlands and later in the Senior Championship of the same district have proved him to be a distance runner of a high order. Marsh, too, has surprised his friends by his forward running, and Entwistle bids fair to eclipse the many smart performances of Crook, the Bolton runner. Some of the older performers, however, are beginning to show signs of wear and tear, Morton being a conspicuous example of this. C. W. Davies and A. H. Meacham come up smiling year after year, although the first of this pair has always appeared to me a disappointing performer when something brilliant is expected of him. It seems a pity that the Southern clubs did not support the championship at Trafford Park, so that we might have judged what manner of new men they have unearthed in the South. Sydenham and Silsby must be good men to get home in front of old stagers Martin, Bartlett, Randall, and the Sanders. Maybe the differences which kept the Southerners aloof will be healed before another season comes round, but whether this be done or not we have reason for congratulation upon the appearance of some smart recruits.

### A FEW REFLECTIONS.

Robinson, the latest cross-country champion, is a tremendous favourite in Northampton, as everyone present at the amateur championships last July would have to admit. There were many smart performances in that particular afternoon, from the victory of that dapper young gentleman, N. D. Morgan, to the brilliant hurdling of Godfrey Shaw, and the records of that magnificent walker, J. Sturgess. But the Northampton crowd thought nothing of these feats when placed in comparison with the easily obtained victory of S. J. Robinson in the two miles steeplechase championship. The only formidable opponent in this event the Northampton idol had was E. J. Wilkins, the holder of the title. The local man, however, simply left him standing as it were from the start, and from the pace he cut out and maintained I have an idea that were the times kept and recorded for this particular event—which they are not—Robinson must have made a new record. I have seen H. M. Oliver, a grand steeplechaser, Concannon, Ogden, Thornton, Snook, Parry, Harrison, Cope, Smith, A. B. George, and Wilkins, all show their paces over hurdles and the water jump, but I cannot call to mind any of them who started at the pace Robinson crowded on last July. The nearest approach, perhaps, was in the 1884 championship—this was W. G. George's famous year—when both George and Snook turned out for this event. The former, however, lost one of his running shoes at the water jump in the second lap, and gave up the contest. For the first quarter of a mile or so, the race between these rivals was of the utmost keenness. To stray for a moment here, and I may as well confess that I make no attempt to write anything but a few recollections in this paragraph, let me say what a year this was for George. He won the half-mile, the mile, the four miles, and the ten miles championship in this particular season, and also essayed to place the steeplechase to his credit. Singularly enough, this is a championship event he never won, and it is to be questioned if he would have beaten Snook in 1884, apart from his mishap, after the gruelling races he had been through. It was on the same afternoon that George reduced the amateur record for a mile to 4min. 18 2-5secs. To return once more to Robinson, I can readily agree with those who predict for this modest and gentlemanly young fellow a career of unusual brilliance. He has a nice, easy, natural style, fences cleanly, and a really splendid turn of speed, and before dismissing his championship performance in July I may add that he, too, lost one of his running pumps at the water jump more than half a mile from the finish, but was never seriously threatened at any part of the race. For graceful and attractive steeplechasing I should put J. Ogden first, H. M. Oliver a good second, and E. W. Parry third. Thornton was a rare sticker, and ran like one who could stay for a week, if necessary, but his flat-footed style scarcely pleased the critics, however effective it might be in racing. Both Thornton and Snook hailed from Shropshire, and both were fond of retailing stories concerning cross-country chases after sheep which were put up as prizes.

### "GALLANT LITTLE WALES."

Whatever difference of opinion may exist amongst the best meaning sportsmen concerning the attitude of Wales in the dispute with the International Board over the Gould testimonial, one can scarcely repress a feeling of admiration for the leaders of Welsh opinion in the matter, and the step they have taken in seceding from the Board. Had there been any grounds for cherishing a hope or belief that in the course of time the eloquence and arguments of the Welshmen would have won over either of the other countries, secession would not have been regarded as any sort of diplomacy, but unfortunately there was not the faintest sign of any concession being made, and therefore Wales has taken the only possible course open. Personally, I feel genuinely sorry that so grave a step should have been deemed necessary, but look at the question as we may it is indeed difficult to see how the promoters of the testimonial could possibly extricate themselves in any other way without sacrificing every atom of dignity and without causing endless friction and confusion. It may, of course, be urged by some of the ultra-purists that better these things *should* have happened than that amateurism should have been tainted in any way; but I am not so sure that the game demands such extremes. The Rugby Union is engaged in solving a vexed question, it has pledged itself to stand by amateurism to the bitter end, and everything that Messrs. G. Rowland Hill and Co. can do to stay the growth of veiled professionalism amongst the clubs attached to the Union will doubtless be done. Professionalism may be "scotched" for a time, but we are bound to have it recognised in the Rugby game sooner or later; at the same time, I am just as firmly convinced that we shall never see the game handed over to the paid player as the Association game has been. I have more faith in the genuineness and the sportmanship of our Rugby players to think such a thing possible. As I have urged so frequently before, there can be no objection to professionalism per se, but there should be very grave and serious objection to any half-and-half business, and, therefore, it might not be altogether suicidal for the Rugby Union to undertake the management of professionalism. But while all this fighting is going on, Wales must have been an invaluable ally in the conflict. There may be a taint of impurity here and there in the Principality, but I fancy the Principality is amateur at the core. I have been so ardent an admirer of Gould for so long that I cannot bring myself to write anything harsh of him at the moment, beyond saying that he might possibly have saved the Union many anxious moments. We travel very rapidly, however, in these days, and, old-fashioned ideas on amateur sport rarely meet with the approval of the populace; people pay to look on at a spectacle nowadays in preference to rolling up their sleeves and jumping into the arena themselves. We have had about eighteen years of this amateur athletic government, and no one can say much against the Association itself. But with these continual bickerings cropping up in running, in cricket, and in football, not to mention the rumblings of the N. P. R. S. gentlemen and the murmurings of the Amateur Gymnastic Association, our amateurism seems to be in a most parlous condition. Upon the testimonial question Wales has solved the difficulty in its own way, and should at least be safe from outside influence for some considerable time to come. How the English clubs will fare over the season's fixtures remains to be seen, although I note that a prominent team in Monmouthshire recently resigned from the Rugby Union has since carried out its engagement with an English club.

### THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION'S TROUBLES.

Much less serious are the troubles which beset the Football Association. One of the most notable questions with which this body has to deal is that concerning scratch teams. This has really grown out of the attitude assumed by Mr. N. L. Jackson, who, with a pertinacity which is scarcely likely to bring him lasting credit, ignores the expressed opinions of his colleagues on the Council and retains his vice-presidency after being called upon to resign. This, however, is really a matter for the Council and the gentleman in question to settle amongst themselves, and is of no great moment. Upon the question of asking the permission of the Association to play scratch teams where gate money is taken, there can scarcely be two opinions. At first sight it may appear monstrous that a certain number of young gentlemen cannot arrange to meet another set in a friendly game of football without first obtaining the permission of the Association. But upon closer examination it will be found that so long as it is a match played in pure friendly rivalry there are no such restrictions; it is only when there is a "gate"—that little word beloved of club managers—that the restrictions are enforced. If the bodies which undertake the control of our sports and pastimes were to let matters like this go on in any haphazard sort of fashion there is no saying to what lengths scratch games might not be carried, or how a team might be disgracefully exploited. Had I any power in the matter, I would give our amateurs every possible latitude, but there are so many clever people about in these times getting a trifle here and another trifle there, all in the interest of sport, that it is absolutely necessary that a keen look out should be kept.

### SUNSHINE AND STORM.

Only two short years have elapsed since that brilliant band of players who were wont to disport themselves on the banks of the Wear, carried off the highest honours of Association football, viz., the League championship, and that, too, for the third time. At that time Sunderland was a name to conjure with in the football world. In the ruddy glow of September afternoons, through the month of nut-brown October, or through the mists and gloom of November and December, the famous eleven could always be depended upon for a tough fight and display of scientific football such as would gladden the heart of any enthusiast. What cared the Sunderland men for the biting frosts of January, the snowstorms of February, or the boisterous hurricanes of March—they bore aloft the flag of victory against all comers, and all the showers of April failed to damp an atom of their ardour. As in 1892 and 1893, so in 1895, Sunderland were proclaimed champions. But what a distressingly different tale has to be told to-day. Wherever they went the players from the North were always sure of a hearty welcome, and when some more than usually complimentary critic dubbed it "the team of all the talents" very few persons took objection to the appellation. For a long time they basked in the sunshine of prosperity, their fame was on every one's lips, and everything they did came off successfully. But the turn came at last, as it has to a good many organisations of the same kind. The jovial, good-hearted Watson, who tended his "boys" with all the care of a parent, sought fields afresh, the people failed to flock to the ground to see the matches, and little by little the popularity and virility of the team dwindled away. To be perfectly candid, I deeply regret the sliding down of these old heroes. None of us like to see our idols shattered, and this team was always something of an ideal to me. They played football as people liked to see it played—fast, scientific, and devoid of roughness or unfairness. Just now they are tasting the bitters of adversity in Sunderland, but nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand who follow the fortunes of our association teams will wish them a happy delivery from the dreaded test matches. I note in some quarters that it is the fashion to decry cup-tie matches as producing poor football. This has not been my experience by any means, for some of the very finest expositions of the game I have ever witnessed have been in cup-tie matches. It may happen occasionally that the players are a trifle too excited at the opening of the game to do themselves justice, but to recall some of the contests in which Blackburn Rovers, Everton, Sunderland, Ashton Villa, the Sheffield and Nottingham clubs, and Derby County have engaged in is to travel over some of my most cherished memories. It is not often that a match of importance is practically given away by an error of judgment in taking choice of ends but I remember that upon one occasion Bolton Wanderers and Sheffield Wednesday had to meet in the semi-final for the English Cup. A Gale was blowing when the teams came on to the field, and everyone was saying what a difference the successful naming of the coin would make. Well, the Wanderers' captain won the toss, and, would anyone credit it, he set his men to face the howling blast! I honestly believe the Bolton Wanderers were the better team of players that day, but they were beaten by the hurricane, and Sheffield Wednesday were left to tender mercies of the famous Blackburn Rovers, who amply avenged their neighbour's defeat when the final came off at the Oval.

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At a largely attended meeting of the Marwari community, held on Sunday in Calcutta, Bara Bazaar, under the presidency of Hookmee Chand, of the firm Hookmee Chund Sangur Mull, it was unanimously resolved, in accordance with a recommendation passed by the Committee, appointed on the 25th instant, that the consideration of the question as to whether the Marwari community should refrain from the Government opium sales and teji-mundi speculations be deferred till after the next meeting of the Bengal Council; and that in the meantime the teji mundi speculations in opium be continued.

The Government of Bengal has under consideration a project submitted by the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, for the construction of a branch line connecting the head-quarters of the Noakhali District with Likcham, a junction on the Assam-Bengal Railway. The distance is only 25 miles, and the country traversed is rich and thickly peopled. There is no competition to fear for water-carriage, and no engineering difficulties will attend the construction. The District Board will give running power over a trunk road, raised above flood level and crossing but one insignificant stream. The traffic is already very considerable. Careful enquiries, conducted by the District Engineer with a registering establishment, have shown that nearly forty lakhs of maunds of exports and five and a-half lakhs of imports pass by the route to be traversed, while the travellers on foot and in vehicles number 1,800 daily. Noakhali, with the great islands at the head of the Bay, which would be tapped by the proposed railway, is the granary of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The local paper thinks, there are few schemes for the development of communications which offer fairer prospects to the investor.

## DR. CLEGHORN AND THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following Note by Surgeon-Major-General J. Cleghorn, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, has been been published with a Resolution thereon by the Government of India, dated 16th January:—

I beg to submit copy of a note signed by those medical practitioners of Bombay who have had the greatest opportunities of becoming practically acquainted with the present outbreak of bubonic plague fever, and along with it, to prevent any future misrepresentation, a memorandum of the remarks I made to those gentlemen before I submitted the note for their approval and signature.

"The proposal now submitted is quite a practicable one, more especially if the leaders of the different communities would interest themselves in the matter, and explain to those communities the necessity for the adoption of the recommendations. It is feared that if compulsory evacuation of infected houses is carried out, more especially in the case of Mahomedans, that there will be an outbreak; this is the prevailing feeling among the natives, and it was suggested to me that if his Excellency the Governor could admit several of the chief moollahs to a private interview, the matter could be easily arranged.

The Corporation have practically conferred full powers on Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and his executive, represented by Dr. Weir, head of the Health Department, and by Mr. James, the Executive Engineer, have carried out their different duties vigorously and systematically, and at the same time have exhibited great tact in doing so.

The feeling of the Native population has been decidedly against the sanitary measures enforced until a short time ago, when it has veered round, and the people are now willing to allow that benefit has resulted from those measures. It would greatly strengthen the hands of the Health Department if his Excellency the Viceroy stated that he was pleased with the measures taken by the Corporation, and especially thanked Mr. Snow, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. James for the exertions they have hitherto made. The whole city is now under the inspection of the Health Department. All latrines, drains, and gullies are being flushed; houses, as far as possible, are being cleaned, disinfected, and white-washed; and in those parts of the city not drained, surface drains of excellent construction are being made in connection with the house-pipes. The continuance and extension of this work should be insisted upon as being of the greatest importance, and it should be clearly understood that there is no salvation outside the adoption of sanitary measures. The efforts of the Health Department are to a certain extent frustrated by the difficulty they find in cleansing and disinfecting inhabited houses, as this can only be effectually carried out in the case of rooms in which cases of plague have occurred, or in these which have been vacated by the tenants. The proposal now submitted of evacuating all houses in which a case of the disease has appeared, will enable the Health Department to apply its measures to the house as a whole. The importance of this will be understood from a description of the houses. The chawls or tenements may run up to seven stories, and the unit of construction is a long corridor with rooms opening on either side. In the corridor, either at one end or in the centre is situated a water-tap with bathing platform, and alongside is a latrine with two or three seats. The whole tenement is built up of a congeries of these corridors and rooms, and contains from 500 to 1000 individuals. The only space between each tenement is a gully sufficiently wide to admit a sweeper.

In most of the corridors and rooms, either from the absence of openings from the obstruction of the existing ones, there is absolutely no light admitted, and consequently no ventilation. The Health Officer informed me that he estimated that 70 per cent. of the population live in such houses. The corridor before being taken in hand by the Health Department were the repositories of filth of all kinds, and it is surprising that the mortality under such conditions has been so small. It shows, I think, that the disease, in the common acceptation of the terms, is only slightly contagious or infectious, and that its incidence is chiefly due to local conditions.

The importance of the removal from the infected localities thus becomes apparent. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, is now gradually trying to vacate infected houses, and, if generally carried out, he will require more assistance than at present. Under any circumstance, I do not consider that he has a sufficient number of officers for the supervision of operations, and I would recommend that the Government of Bombay should place at his disposal, free of the cost to the Corporation, two of the deputy sanitary commissioners serving under the Government of Bombay.

At the same time it should be suggested that the Sanitary Commissioner and one deputy sanitary commissioner should proceed to Karachi, and take over the arrangements connected with that city. The Health Officer is a native, and is, I am afraid, wanting in the necessary force of character and initiative.

The Government of Bombay should, I think, legislate in the direction of conferring powers on the Municipal Committee to regulate the building and construction of houses, and to place a limit on the number of people inhabiting each room and house.

Many of the former are now simply unfit for human habitation, and the sanitary arrangements connected with them are of the most crude and primitive description."

### THE BOMBAY DOCTORS ON SEGREGATION.

The following is the Memorandum on the plague by the medical practitioners of Bombay, referred to by Dr. Cleghorn:—

"We, the undersigned medical officers and member of the Special Research Committee, are of opinion that the bubonic plague now prevailing in the city is, under certain conditions, only slightly contagious or infectious, and the facts observed in connection with the individual cases and those associated with the general progress of the disease, warrant us in concluding that its incidence is greatly due to local conditions. We are emphatically of opinion that the only practical method of dealing with the outbreak, and of arresting the progress of the disease, is by the removal of the inmates of those houses in which a case of the disease occurs.

We quite appreciate the practical difficulties attending the adoption of this proposal, but in such an emergency as the present, these difficulties can and must be overcome. The Municipal Corporation will, no doubt, provide suitable huts, free of rent, for the accommodation of the different classes, and we understand that mill companies and other employers of labour, are prepared to erect huts for their different employés. The experience gained in the *melas* at Allahabad and Hurdwar, will be available as to the construction and arrangments of the huts.

There will be no difficulty experienced in providing sufficient and suitable accommodation for the evicted, and it requires only the concurrence and sympathy of the leaders of the different sections of the Native community to render the scheme a success. If houses in Bombay localities are available for occupation, there is no reason why they should not be utilized.

The steps leading up to removal would be the report to the Health Officer of a case by a duly qualified medical officer. The Health Officer would, then, notify the occurrence to the Municipal authorities, and would, at the same time, submit his recommendations for the removal of the inmates in the particular house, and if he considered it necessary, of those also in the immediate neighbourhood. The Municipal authorities would then take the necessary action, and indicated the huts available. Carts, if necessary, should be provided, free of cost, for the removal of the goods and chattels of inmates.

The person attacked would either be removed to hospital or remain in the house with his or her relatives, until recovery or death took place. The house then will be completely vacated and taken possession of by the Health Officer for purposes of cleaning and disinfecting, and he should be invested with full powers, in consultation with the Executive Engineer, for removing all portitions, erections or portions of house-walls which impede or obstruct ventilation. After an interval, to be determined by the Health Officer, the house would be reoccupied.

There can be no question as to the necessity for the adoption of the measures we now advocate, and we trust that, in the interests, not only of Bombay, but also in those of the whole of India, it will be at once accepted and acted upon, more especially as the untiring energy displayed in the thorough and systematic cleaning and disinfection of the appointed parts of the city has as yet failed to arrest the progress of the disease."

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|---|---|
| K. N. Bahadurji | N. F. Surveyor |
| James Arnott | Thomas Blaney |
| Temuljí Bhicaji Nariman | Henry Cook, M.D., Surgeon-Major-General |
| Ismail Jan Mahomed | James Cleghorn, Director-General, Indian Med. Ser. |
| Bhalchandra Krishna | T. S. Weir |
| E. H. Hankin | *Sydney Smith* |
| L. F. Childe | |
| Accacio G. Viegas | |

### NOTE BY PROFESSOR HAFFKINE.

I am of the opinion that, as there are facts showing that the plague is spread by people coming from infected localities, the measures compelling the inhabitants to leave those localities, ought to be accompanied by others calculated to control their further movements.

W. M. HAFFKINE.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON BOMBAY ENERGY.

The Government of India in a Resolution approved the suggestions of Dr. Cleghorn, and paid the following tribute to the energy with which the executive authorities in Bombay had combated the plague and cleansed the city:—

6.—In conclusion I am to say, that the Governor-General-in-Council has learnt with the greatest satisfaction, of the untiring energy which has been displayed by the local authorities in the thorough and systematic cleansing and disinfection of the infected parts of the city. The liberal measures sanctioned by the Corporation towards these ends, and the energy displayed by the Executive Officers of the Corporation, viz., Mr. Snow, Municipal Commissioner; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, Executive Health Officer; and Mr. James Executive Engineer, and their subordinates, are appreciated by the Governor-General-in-Council, as they are no doubt, also by the Government of Bombay. It is, in the opinion of the Government of India, only by continuing and extending these efforts unremittingly, and by supplementing them by even stronger measures, such as that which is suggested in this letter, that the spread of the disease can be successfully and effectively arrested.

## THE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUNDS QUESTION.

### TO THE LAW AND THE TESTAMENT.

A well-known Mahomedan citizen, versed in the teachings of the Koran, has given one of our representatives the following interesting account of what the sacred writings teach concerning matters which are at present exercising the minds of the community in Bombay. "Dr. Pollen was quite right when he told the Mahomedans, whom he met at the Northbrook Gardens cemetery, that the place ought to be closed under the rules laid down for the guidance of pious Moslems. There seems little in the precepts of Islam to support the senseless clamours raised during the present fateful period by some of the less educated against certain necessary precautionary measures taken to combat the pestilence now raging in our midst. In common with those of the faithful who die fighting for their faith, those who innocently meet with death from the hand of another, those who are drowned, or those crushed to death by the fall of a wall or a building, the law of Islam invests victims of the plague who do not flee from the disease with the glory of the martyr's crown. However just the charge of educational backwardness which is brought against the professors of Islam in this country may be, those who have taken the trouble to examine this system of belief will readily grant that it is still full of elements consistent with progress.

"It would seem as if the clamourers against the new burial-ground belonged to a creed other than the one the Prophet of which lays down:—"When any of you die, you must not keep him in the house, but carry him quickly to the grave." Again, he orders:—'Be quick in lifting up a bier, for if the deceased be a good man, it is good to take him quickly and carry him to his grave to cause him to arrive at his happiness; if a bad man, it is a wickedness which ye put away from your neck. (Mish kat-ul-Masabih. I. 374-387).' The above precepts are as practically sound from a sanitary, as they may be binding from a religious point of view.

"Turning to the cognate question of grave-yards, the law of Islam requires that (1) the grave must in depth equal the space between the shoulders and the feet of a fairly tall man; (2) that the vault must allow of the possibility of the corpse sitting up; (3) that there must be space enough to contain at least two dead bodies in a grave. With these conditions, we must also bear in mind the other, that no grave can be used twice, unless it is certain that the mortal remains last interred have rested there long enough to be turned to *dust*, for, it is not enough that the process of decomposition has turned the defunct into dry bones. If we apply the criterion of these conditions to the small Musalman cemetery, near the Northbrook Gardens, usually styled the Grant Road burial-ground, the only conclusion that we reasonably arrive at is that the law of Islam, instead of forbidding, demands its closure.

"In the first place the area of the cemetery is very small, and the soil is hard and black, a kind of soil which by no means hastens the decomposition of the dead interred therein. We must next consider the number of years for which the cemetery has been used since it was first opened a hundred years ago, for the interment of all the numerous Moslems, living in all the parts of the city north of the cemetery and a small radius to the east, west, and south. Again, what hundreds have found a place beneath its slow decomposing sods since the plague began its ravages in the Musalman population? Looking to all these conditions let me ask, does the Grant Road cemetery fulfil the requirements of the teaching of the prophet?

"I am personally aware of Musalman gentlemen of education, and even many unlettered Musalmans, who had no objection to the closing of this cemetery, and the substitution in its place of new ground, within easy reach of the Musalmans residing in the northern parts of the city. The greater portion of the recent, uproar magnified as it was by the interference of busy agitators, was directed, not towards the closing of this particular cemetery, but towards the mistaken belief carefully disseminated among the Faithful by the agitators that all the existing cemeteries were about to be closed."

## PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMER IMPERATRIX.

The following is the list of passengers by the s. s. Imperatrix, Commander T. Rossevich, sailing, from Bombay, to-day, at 9-30 a.m.:—

TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Acatos, Mr and Mrs P | Lewis, Revd |
| Anderson, Mr O | Mackichan, Miss |
| Anderson, Mrs R, and child | Manners-Smith, Mr and Mrs F H C |
| Antippa, Mr E G | Mayers, Mr and Mrs J |
| Armstrong, Miss | Maskens, Mr P |
| Baker, Mr and Mrs W H | Moore, Lieut. H A |
| Bartlett, Miss | Morrison, Mrs |
| Bartlett, Mr H F | Negroponti, Mr A P |
| Beck, Mr and Mrs T | O'Brien, Surg Major |
| Blake, Mrs R | Perry, Lieut H R |
| Branson, Mrs, child and two infants | Polacek, Mrs C |
| Bredenkamp, Mr V | Ranken, Capt G P |
| Burch, Mrs W E S | Ring, Mrs |
| Campbell, Lieut and Mrs E G | Ritter, Rev and Mrs F G and three children |
| Crawford, Mr and Mrs A A, two children and two infants | Rogers, Mr and Mrs child and infant |
| Deslobbe, Lieut C E | Rogers, Mr T |
| Dojmi, Mr M von | Rosenthal, Mr and Mrs |
| Engelbert, Revd | Russell, Miss H D |
| Ferno, Mrs S | Semmler, Revd, Mrs and infant |
| Geemes, Mr J | Smith, Mr and Mrs |
| Hammes, Mr J | Spooner, Mrs J |
| Henriot, Mr and Mrs C and infant | Stein, Mr M A |
| Henry, Miss | Stevenson, Lieut Col and Mrs |
| Hermelink, Revd and Mrs J and three children | Thole, Mr and Mrs A |
| Jost, Revd and Mrs J and two children | Tottenham, Capt R L |
| Laird-MacGregor, Mrs and Miss | Traill, Revd J |
| Lelgard, Mr and Mrs H and child | Veillon, Mr A |
| Leith, Mr Gordon | Weber, Mr C |
| | Young, Mr G P R |
| | Zervos, Mr G |

FROM ADEN TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Newnham, Capt and Mrs | Two gentlemen |
| Tanner, Miss | |

## PASSENGERS PER ITALIAN STEAMER ARCHIMEDE.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian, s. s. Archimede, Captain S. Aufosso, sailing to-day, at 7 a.m., for Genoa:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antonio, Colonello Mr | Hopkins, Mrs and Miss C W S and 2 children |
| Barboro, Mr and Mrs C | Kautze, Lieut Col, Mrs, & infant |
| Beer, Mr and Mrs, 3 Misses and child, and 2 Master | Leitase, Rev and Mother |
| Brown, Mr | Lange, Mr C |
| Crowder, Captain W | Laidler, Mrs and 2 children and infant |
| Cormagia, Felice | Payne, Mrs R L |
| Convela, Mr L A | Padsha, Mr B J |
| Darasha, s Setna Mr | Reisch, Mr H A |
| Daglish, Mr | Rebesh, Mrs and child |
| De Bons, Mr and Mrs | Reid, Mr and Mrs |
| Filose, Major and Mrs, and 3 children | Tavares, Mr N, Consul G of Portugal |
| Francis, Mr H | Uniacke, Mr and Mrs |
| Gallards, Mr G | |

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Two recently elected full members of the Royal Academy will serve this year on the Council, Messrs. Richmond and Boughton. The rule is that the recent R. A.'s take their places amongst the five new members who at the commencement of each academic year succeed to five outgoing members. Thus in the year 1894 four of the five—Messrs. Alfred Gilbert, MacWhirter, Henry Woods, and Henry Moore—were R. A.'s elected within the twelve months. This year there have been many vacancies filled up, Messrs. Crofts, Jackson, and Sargent, in addition to the two already mentioned. These new R. A.'s, however, have not to serve this year. The Academy has a further rule that no full member's election can be regarded as complete until he has actually received his diploma. Till then he is an "Academician elect." Six months have to elapse from the date of election till the presentation to the Queen and the sending in to the Academy of the diploma picture and its acceptance are conditions precedent to the ceremony.

## THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 3 | 1 |
| | Middle and Lower Colaba | 0 | 1 |
| | Fort, Southern | 0 | 0 |
| | Fort, Northern | 0 | 0 |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 0 |
| B | Mandvi | 1 | 1 |
| | Chukla | 0 | 0 |
| | Umarkhadi | 1 | 4 |
| | Dongri | 3 | 0 |
| C | Market | 0 | 0 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 0 | 0 |
| | Panaswadi | 1 | 0 |
| | Bhuleshwar | 2 | 0 |
| | Khara Talao | 0 | 0 |
| | Khumbarwada | 3 | 2 |
| D | Khetwadi | 2 | 0 |
| | Girgaum | 0 | 1 |
| | Chaupati | 0 | 3 |
| | Walkeshwar | 3 | 4 |
| | Mahalakshmi | 5 | 1 |
| E | Mazagon | 1 | 1 |
| | Tadwadi | 0 | 1 |
| | Second Nagpada | 3 | 0 |
| | Kamatipura | 2 | 3 |
| | Tardeo | 0 | 1 |
| | Byculla | 5 | 2 |
| | First Nagpada | 0 | 3 |
| F | Parel | 7 | 4 |
| | Sewri | 2 | 0 |
| | Sion | 4 | 5 |
| G | Mahim | 10 | 5 |
| | Worli | 2 | 3 |
| Water Division | | | 0 |
| Bhatia Hospital | | | 1 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | | | 0 |
| Mahim Road Hospital | | | 1 |
| Parsee Hospital | | | 2 |
| Gotchee Dosa Oswal Bania Hospital | | | 3 |
| Jain Hospital | | | 1 |
| Hindu Hospital | | | 6 |
| Arthur Road Hospital | | | 1 |
| Grant Road Hospital | | | 5 |
| St George's European Hospital | | | 0 |
| Parel Plague Hospital | | | 4 |
| Charney Road Hospital | | | 2 |
| Adamji Peerbhoy Hospital | | | 1 |
| Sairy Sarung Hospital | | | 1 |
| Total | | 61 | 72 |
| Total to date | | 10,581 | 9676 |

The total mortality from all causes during this period was 160.

### HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION AT MADANPURA.

The Plague Committee paid a surprise visit, yesterday afternoon, to Madanpura, for the purposes of house-to-house visitation, and succeeded in finding ten cases, which were at once sent to different hospitals. Even the police were unaware of the intended visit until a few minutes before it actually took place. About twenty minutes to three, Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, wrote to Superintendent Nolan to arrange to draft European officers and Native sepoys at the Byculla Police Offices, for the purposes of establishing a cordon round the district of Madanpura, comprising west of Ripon Road, north Sankli Street, and south Haines Road, including the fire-brigade near Jacob Circle, where

ing the building, the General declared that it was fitted for the purpose, and readily gave his sanction to the opening of the hospital. Mr. Haji Ibraim Oosman then garlanded the General and others, and the party, accompanied by the Sardar, the Khan Bahadur, and Mr. Oomer Jamal, proceeded to DeSouza Street, Mandvi, to inspect the Cutchi Lohna Hospital. The Jamatkhana will be converted into the hospital. It is a commodious and airy building and eminently suited for a hospital. Although the Jamat-Khana belongs only to Cutchi Lohnas, the Ghogari, Halvi, and other communities will also be allowed to use it if they choose, and Mr. Karamsi Danji, a mucadum of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has undertaken to defray all the costs of the hospitals, but if any voluntary subscriptions come in, they will be received with thanks. Amidst loud cheers the General's party, accompanied by Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, and the other two Mahomedan gentlemen, drove to Carnac Bunder, where they inspected the Dossa Oswal Bania Hospital. There were five patients in the hospital, and they are being nursed by their relations.

### RULES AS TO HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

The following suggestions in reference to house-to-house visitation and disinfection have been drawn up by the Plague Committee for the information and guidance of District Medical Officers. They are premised by the observation that no hard-and-fast rules can in most instances be laid down for this work, and the Committee therefore depend in a great measure on the judgment, discretion, and tact of their District Medical Officers :—

1. It is proposed to employ as far as possible the Justices of the Peace who have volunteered their services; each district will be divided into sub-divisions, and sub-divisions into sections for this duty.

2. The Justices will be asked to attend at the office of their sub-divisions at 7 a.m. on each day.

3. After the muster of the staff under each Justice they will proceed to their sub-divisions, with their staff for house-to-house visitation.

4. It is not expected that the Justices can personally visit every house daily, though it is hoped they will visit as many as possible, and it is presumed that they know their sub-divisions so well that information in regard to sick persons will be quickly obtained by them.

5. The staff allowed to each Justice will be organised according to the number of houses in the sub-division, but the minimum staff will be one sub-inspector or mucadum (native), one police sepoy, and four military sepoys. Each Justice on receiving intimation of, or on finding, a sick person, will make a note of the name of the place and then number or description of the premises, leaving a sepoy on guard to prevent the patient being removed until an ambulance can be obtained.

6. Each Justice, on having inspected the whole of his sub-division, will return to the office of the sub-division to fill in and hand over a report of his morning's work in a printed form provided for the purpose.

7. This procedure will be followed from day to day, and any Justice prevented from attending on any particular day is requested to send an early intimation to the Sub-divisional Medical Officer, who will delegate the work to some one else.

8. Sub-divisional Medical Officers, on receiving reports for Justices, will immediately arrange to send ambulances to the houses in which cases have been reported.

9. Before removal, cases should be visited by the Sub-divisional Medical Officers or one of their qualified assistants, or, in the case of females, by a lady doctor, who will arrange for their removal.

10. The bullock carts at each sub-division should be utilized to convey the family of each patient to the segregation quarters at the hospital in which the patient has been placed.

11. In the removal of sick persons, the Sub-divisional Medical Officer should, in the absence of the District Medical Officer of Health, personally supervise the procedure and submit a detailed report to the District Medical Officer of Health.

12. All commissariat and other arrangements for those people removed will be made by the District Medical Officer of Health or such official as he may appoint in each sub-division.

13. As soon as the sick shall have been removed Sub-divisional Medical Officers will make immediate arrangements for the thorough disinfection of the infected places as follows :—

(a) All rags, bedding, clothes, etc., belonging to persons affected, as well as all kutchra in infected places, shall be carefully removed and immediately burned.

(b) The infected place shall then be washed down thoroughly with a solution of perchloride of mercury in the proportion of 4 oz. to 30 gals. of clean water in a wooden tub or bucket, a mop being used for all parts within reach, and a wooden hand-pump for parts beyond reach. In the use of perchloride of mercury, it must be remembered that it is a virulent poison. In dissolving it, a little common salt should be used.

(c) For the general treatment of the building, the measures of the Health Department will proceed as usual.

(d) Immediately on the drying up of the disinfected place, limewashing with quicklime laid on hot should proceed.

(e) Sub-divisional Medical Officers will see that the work is thoroughly done, as the checking of the spread of the disease depends upon it.

(f) Re-occupation of places so treated should not be permitted without the sanction of the District Medical Officer.

(g) Disinfect the morse, nani, privies, and traps, scraping such places as are likely to retain filth.

(h) Throw out the roofs so as to admit light and air thoroughly.

### PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S PROTECTIVE LYMPH.

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay had strongly recommended that measures should be taken for a free use of Professor Haffkine's protective lymph throughout Bombay, as well as in other parts of the Presidency. Professor Haffkine, it is stated, had also requested the authorities to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of his medicine by a more general trial of it than hitherto. We now hear that Government have directed arrangements to be made for the use of the lymph in all the hospitals of the city, and called for reports upon its efficacy. The Professors of the Grant Medical College have been requested to assist, as far as time will allow them, in inoculating people with the lymph. It is also intended to supply sufficient quantities of the lymph to the hospitals, under the control of Municipalities and local Boards in the Mofussil towns, with instructions for a general use of it.

A correspondent suggests that distinct orders should be issued to all officers entrusted with inspector's duty at every railway station and other places to exempt from the worry of inspection all persons who produce certificates of having been inoculated with the Professor's lymph, as an inducement for inoculation to many who have not yet been inoculated.

### MEETING OF THE JUSTICES FOR THE GRANT ROAD DISTRICT.

Early yesterday morning, General Gatacre and his colleagues, Dr. Dimmock and Mr. James, members of the Plague Committee, started from the Head Office, Malabar Hill, to meet the Justices of the Peace residing in and near Grant Road. Northbrook Gardens was fixed as the place of meeting, and the General and his Committee were rather disappointed to notice over sixty per cent. absentees. The only Justices present were Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master, Mr. Ganeshan Nilkanth Nadkarni, and Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji. The five Justices who did not put in an appearance, the Committee decided, should be again communicated with, and asked in what way they would be ready to assist the Plague Committee.

Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji being a very old man proposed that he should send his assistant, Mr. Sorab P. Seerval, as his substitute to do the work of inspection. The Committee accepted the proposal.

Mr. Dinshaw B. Master said that he was a medical man, and would only be able to do the inspection work between half-past ten and twelve noon. The Committee had no objection to his doing the inspection during those hours.

Different streets were then allotted to the Justices present.

Again company with Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Medical Officer for the district, the Committe inspected the Northbrook Gardens Hospital and nurses' quarters.

The Committee then proceeded and inspected Rapu Khote Street Hospital, where they met Dr. Dowda. They also visited the Jamatkhana Hospital in DeSouza Street, proceeding thence to Memon Mohalla to inspect the hospital in that locality.

### INFLUX AND EXODUS.

The steam-ship Mahanady, which arrived here on Tuesday morning, from Cutch Mandvie, brought 663 passengers while 450 persons arrived by the steamer Dumra from Karachi on the same day. The steam-ship Kaveri brought 392 passengers, from Bhownugger, and 63 persons arrived from Zanzibar by the steamer Setos.

1,006 persons left Bombay yesterday morning by sea for their native places.

### INSPECTION BY JUSTICES.

Three hundred and fifty-nine houses were visited on Tuesday in No. 2 District by seventeen justices and eight volunteers, with the result that three cases were discovered and sent to the hospitals.

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Inspector E. Good and policeman No. 526 assisted the Special Municipal Medical Officer, E Ward, in removing three persons, named Cassiram Rama, aged thirty-five years, Chimnaji Baboo, aged twenty-five years, and Bhagirthi, a woman, aged thirty-eight years, from house No. 38, Gilder Street, to the Arthur Road Hospital, at noon, on Tuesday, suffering from the plague.

Surgeon-Lieutenants Illington and Browne, from Burma, have been posted to India on plague duty.

The man who was placed in the observatory shed at the Kalka Railway station, on Saturday, on the possibility of his having the plague, is now reported to be suffering from malaria. He is a traveller from Patiala.

A case of suspected plague is reported from French Chandernagore. The patient has recovered.

### THE CUTCHI MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

On Tuesday last Dr. (Mrs.) Peachy Phipson paid a visit to the hospital. She was received by Mr. Haji Yoosuf Kaji Ismail, J. P., Joint Honorary Secretary, and Dr. V. K. Parulkar, medical officer in charge. Dr. Peachy Phipson expressed herself satisfied with the premises and arrangements made therein. She offered to render gratuitous services to female patients seeking admission in the hospital, which were thankfully received.

### INTERFERING WITH THE REMOVAL OF A PATIENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Soorji Hunsraj, a Hindu, appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by one Keshowji Callianji, charging him with using abusive language and threats towards him. On the 10th instant complainant was walking along Bapdeo Road, Mandvi, when he saw a crowd of people round some Municipal officers, who had come there to remove a sick man. The people in the crowd were preventing the Municipal men from taking the patient away. The officers requested complainant to explain to the people the benefits of removing a sick person to a hospital. The complainant did so, when accused said "You are the Governor Sahib, I shall see you." The man then abused complainant. The defence was that complainant had taken away the wife of the accused's deceased's brother, and on that account there was ill-feeling between them. The magistrate convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 30, out of which Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation. His Worship further ordered that the accused be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for a period of three months.

### EMULATING HAROUN AL RASCHID AT NOWSAREE.

A correspondent relates a very interesting incident in connection with the inspection of plague-stricken people arriving at Nowsaree. It was reported in many circles that the men of the police posts stationed at different points in the town for the exclusion of persons suffering from the plague, and their segregation in the plague hospital, often received presents of money, neglected their duty, and allowed the infected persons to enter the town. The rumour reached the ears of the Subha Saheb; energetic and resourceful as he is, he thought of playing the part of Haroun, for he was vexed that his men should act dishonestly in such an important matter as the exclusion of the plague from the town under his government. The plan was immediately put into execution. The Subha, in the disguise of a villager, proceeded in the dark to the outskirt of the town, where a cart had been kept ready for him, the driver being a man in the Subha's confidence. The latter had in his possession some marked currency notes for five rupees each and some marked rupees, while the cart driver had also some marked coins of less value. The Subha entered the cart, his head wrapped round with a big white cloth in the manner of village people, and the cart was driven towards the entrance to Nowsaree. It was stopped by a policeman, whom the driver requested to let him pass on and made an offer of money. Some angry altercation took place. The disguised villager trundled out of the cart with apparent difficulty, and wrapping the white cloth more closely round his head, and with the support of a stick, he tried to limp on towards the city, begging hard of the policeman to let him go. On the latter not heeding his entreaty, the disguised villager held forward to him a currency note for five rupees, imploring him again to let him pass. The cart-driver offered to add some money out of his own pocket, and joined in the villager's entreaty, but the policeman was obdurate and would not allow the traveller to enter the city as he wished to do. The altercation having attracted his attention, the jemadar of the police party appeared upon the scene. He was offered two currency notes for five rupees each besides other money to let the poor villager pass on. He spoke in disdainful terms of the filthy lucre offered him as an outrage to his dignity, and was about to raise up his bludgeon to silence the importunities of the disguised traveller, when the Suba thought it prudent to throw away the cloth from his head and to disclose himself in his true identity. He at once extricated the policemen from the embarrassment which came upon them by expressing his great satisfaction with the manner in which they had been doing their duty. Not unlike Haroun Al Raschid, the Suba had the jemadar and the policeman called before him the following morning, when he gave them promotion and encouragement to continue in the path of duty, and indirectly put a stop to the false rumour which had been circulated.

### PLAGUE IN THANA.

The following is the report submitted by Surgeon-Captain Hudson, Civil Surgeon, Thana, to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Kirtikar, President of the Thana Municipality, on the petition regarding the measures adopted in Thana in connection with the plague :—

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to the President of the Thana Municipality by Rao Bahadur Keshawrao Bhaskerji, bearing your endorsement No. 42 dated 24th March, 1897, and also the receipt of a petition bearing your endorsement No. 43, dated 24th March, 1897. As the time at my disposal is fully occupied and as both letters bear on the same subject, I beg leave to reply to both at the same time. I may state that a copy of the petition had already been sent to me. I have the honour to inform you that I fail to see any necessity whatsoever for the permanent or temporary residents of "Chandni and near places" to pass near the ground used as a burning ghat for plague corpses, in order as they say to reach the railway station, there being two high roads, one entirely out of the way of the burning ghat and the other at a sufficient distance from it to make the presence of the said ghat entirely unobjectionable from a sanitary point of view. (2) If the caste fellows of patients who die in hospital do not choose to arrange for the removal of the corpse, it may well happen that a corpse may be left burning unattended as it is with the greatest difficulty I can get any men at all to act as corpse bearers at the hospital. One of the stipulations made by the Thana Plague Committee was that caste-fellows should be allowed to take the corpse to the burning ground. However, although I gave full permission they have failed to do so. (3) As regards the smell complained of this cannot be much, and even if it were, would equally apply of necessity to any burning ghat wherever situated. (4) The petitioners state that a large number of them came to Thana for their own convenience, i. e., to escape plague in Bombay. They complain that by being unable to use a "short cut" they are liable to be made late for their trains. However regrettable this may be, I cannot think that they seriously mean that the necessities of a plague hospital and the due disposal of plague corpses are secondary matters when compared with their own personal convenience. I may, however, point out that one "short cut" is marked "No thoroughfare" and leads to the estate of a single individual, viz., the writer of the letter now under consideration. The other "short cut" leads to no populous district and so cannot be used by many people. (5) One of my early acts on the outbreak of indigenous plague here was to visit all the burial grounds and burning ghats in company with Dr. Kirtikar and Dr. Moos. We all agreed entirely as to the ones it was necessary to close, and the one under discussion was one of the first to be condemned. I sent in my report and to the best of my belief this ground has been closed for the general public. (6) The President of the Municipality wrote to Dr. Moos, in charge of the Plague Hospital, asking him to cease burning plague corpses at the spot under discussion and to have them sent to the Hindu burning ghats in the town. I objected to this in the exercise of my authority as Civil Surgeon and Plague Officer for two sufficient reasons, namely, (i) It was most undesirable that plague corpses should be carried through a thickly populated part of the town. (ii) It was practically impossible to do so on account of paucity of bearers. I could only obtain the services of three for the hospital, and as already mentioned the caste-fellows were conspicuous by their absence. Both these reasons still hold good and I am unable to alter my decision. (7) It is quite unnecessary for me to discuss the possible effect of the present burning ground on possible houses which may in future be built on the road leading to the Plague Hospital. But I may say that so long as the Plague Hospital remains where it is so long will the bodies have to be burnt on the present site. The use of this ground for burning purposes will cease entirely on the removal of the Plague Hospital and the cessation of plague in Thana. (8) At the time I made the report about the various burial grounds, &c., I pointed out the advisability of an enclosure round such places. I believe the Municipality are already having a temporary enclosure constructed round the ghat under discussion. (9) I may notice that a large number of signatures in the original appear to be written by the same hand. This in my opinion hardly adds weight to the petition. (10) In conclusion I beg to assure you that the present burning ghat was only decided upon after careful consideration, and I take the responsibility for its continued use solely upon myself. It will only be used so long as plague continues. The petitioners appear to be of the opinion that their conveniences with regard to "short cuts" and "constitutionals" should be considered before the necessities of a plague hospital. I regret that I fail to agree with them.—Yours, &c.. C. T. HUDSON,

### THE DISEASE AT BULSAR.

A corresponeent writes that there has been no abatement in the violence of the plague in Bulsar. About nineteen deaths occur daily. The major portion of the Buniah community having run away from the town, no persons of the caste can be found to carry dead bodies to the burning-ground, and the duty is thereby cast upon the Municipality. Mr. Lely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, visited the town for supervising sanitary arrangements a few days ago. Dr. Rustomjee Kallapesi, an assistant of Professor Haffkine, came to Bulsar with a quantity of the protective lymph and inoculated a number of persons with it.

### DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE SANITARY BOARD AT TARAPORE.

A correspondent at Tarapore states that the plague has at last been making its progress in the town, which was hitherto free from it. Eleven cases have up to date been recorded. Mr. Shaik Ali Budhia, a Mussulman member of the Sanitary Board of the town, had an attack of the disease, which terminated fatally. The deceased was a strong man of a stalwart frame, and showed much zeal and energy in the prosecution of his duties as a member of the board. No case of plague has hitherto occurred among the Parsees.

### THE BOYCOTTING OF LOWER DAMAUN.

From Sunday, writes our correspondent, in pursuance of the notification issued by the Collector of Surat no person from the Damaun district is to be admitted into any part of the British territory with the exception of the post-carrier, those carrying sealed packets of Government and those who may be certified by the Governor of Damaun to possess sound health. On the other hand, since the plague reappeared in Lower Damaun on the 6th instant, the people have been anxiously awaiting his Excellency set his foot in this part of the city, and as soon as the inoculations with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph began in Lower Damaun last Tuesday all communication between Lower and Upper Damaun was cut off. With difficulty those persons who happened to be in Upper Damaun on the previous day for temporary business were permitted by the Governor to return to their homes in Lower Damaun. As a result of this order all the supply of fresh vegetables, fish, &c., from Upper Damaun is stopped. In anticipation of the stoppage of a further supply of food from the Nagar Haveli district and Vapi, the grain-dealers have already enhanced the prices of grain. No supply of fodder for the cattle or fuel for the people can be obtained, and if this state of things continues much longer, the inevitable fate of the remaining people of Lower Damaun, a large number having left for Bombay and other places during the last two days in view of the order of the Collector of Surat, would be starvation. It is thus the misfortune of Lower Damaun to cope with two difficulties, one set up by its own Government and the other raised by the British authorities. Lower Damaun has neither been guilty by act or omission nor of commission and hardly merits the boycotting inflicted upon it. On the outbreak of the plague in Bombay when other deaths could be counted on the fingers, heavy expenses were incurred to establish at Daboi quarantine against Bombay. At the end of November when the plague was raging in Bombay and the deaths there were counted in tens, for some reason or other quarantine at Daboi was removed and foreigners were allowed to pour into Lower Damaun which was soon overcrowded and a few isolated plague cases took place every one of which was imported from Bombay. No steps were taken to re-establish quarantine. The plague re-appeared on the 4th instant, and it is said was introduced by machis who brought it from Kurrachi. A few local cases occurred. The people affected by the plague quietly submitted to be carried in an open and uncomfortable cart, an apology for the ambulance, to the Plague Hospital. The stay-dwellers of the sick to the segregation camp not far from the Plague Hospital submitted to their houses being burnt. Some of the people in order to make the place less crowded left their houses and valuable property and removed to "mandvas" erected by them at different places. The housekeepers at once obeyed orders to lime-wash their places and keep them clean. A benefactor of the people opened his purse and did at once what the Government itself intended to do and which ought to have been done long before viz., to afford protection against the plague by inoculating people with Dr. Haffkine's lymph. Whatever prejudice may be entertained in certain quarters against the lymph, it is no secret that Dr. Rozario, the Portuguese Vice-Consul in Bombay, obtained the lymph from Professor Haffkine for the use of the Goa Government. It is, therefore, perfectly mysterious why the inoculation that was so profitably begun last Tuesday was not continued until everybody that was eager to have the benefit of it had been inoculated. As to the notification of the Collector of Surat there seems to be no justification for such a drastic measure being taken. It looks as if it originated from a sudden fit of alarm caused by vague rumours as to the severity of the plague here. It is, however, a fact beyond dispute that the plague was imported into this once healthy city from Bombay, Bassar and Kurrachee. The order virtually prevents communication from one part of Damaun district with another, and besides causing great hardship to the people of the Damaun district will result in great loss of traffic to the B. B. & C. I. Railway as well as to the traders of Vapi who have every day dealings with the people of Damaun. If the Damaun Government have really the welfare of their loyal subjects at heart they will lose no time in representing to the Bombay Government the great hardship caused and obtain from them a cancellation of the order of the Collector of Surat.

### FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions previously detailed, the following sums have been received :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mr Mahomed Abdoola Haji Mukri | 10 |
| A Suitor in the Fifth Judge's Court of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, through Mr Lakshman Balkrishna Nowjak | 2 |
| Dr E Redrow | 500 |
| " r Soonderrao Dhurumsey | 20 |
| Per Miss Lillie M Wood | 50 |

### HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 30th March, to 7 a.m., 31st March, six have been admitted, five died, one discharged cured, five convalescent, and twenty-six are under treatment.

### ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, Queen's Road, shows:—Admitted three, died one, and remaining under treatment seven—five being males and two females.

### THE PATHARE PRABHU COMMUNITY HOSPITALS.

It is indeed a matter of considerable regret, writes a correspondent, the leading members of the Pathara Prabhu community should have been so apathetic to the well-being of the community and especially of the poor members thereof, that they have not yet taken steps to erect a separate hospital for the members of the community, just as the other communities have done. I venture to say that the community on the whole is not so poverty-stricken as to require the assistance of outsiders to help them. There are several persons in the community who are very wealthy, and can, without suffering any material loss to their hoarded treasure, contribute for this laudable cause, independently of the assistance of even the needy of the community. I expected that the erudite and the opulent members of the said community would at least take the lead in that direction, but our expectations in that quarter have been frustrated. The reason why they are so apathetic is that they having gone to reside in the suburbs and on the hills, have very little to fear from the plague, and consequently they think that they have nothing to do with any such hospital and care but little if their poor brethren are forced to seek charity at the hands of others. I therefore appeal to the leading members of the community (if they do not wish to bear all the costs of the hospital in question) that they should take the lead without any loss of time and request every member of the community to subscribe his mite towards erecting a hospital.

### POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, show the following results :—

| Paths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Sukerwar | 5 | 0 |
| Vetal | 3 | 0 |
| Somwar | 1 | 0 |
| Nana | 3 | 0 |
| Kasba | 1 | 0 |
| Budwar | 3 | 1 |
| Shanwar | 3 | 0 |
| Sadaseo | 1 | 0 |
| Raste | 2 | 0 |
| Bhowani | 1 | 0 |
| Gunj | 3 | 0 |
| Rawiwar | 1 | 1 |
| Mangalwar | 1 | 1 |
| Ganesh | 1 | 1 |
| Narayan | 0 | 0 |
| Bhambarda | 0 | 0 |
| Nihal | 0 | 0 |
| Ghorpade | 0 | 0 |
| Plague Hospitals | 0 | 15 |
| Total | 29 | 19 |
| Total to date | 1,339 | 973 |

The total mortality from all causes was 39.

It is reported that a medical examination, somewhat similar to that now going on in Poona, will be established at Lanowli shortly. Hitherto this place has had a very healthy record, so far as the plague is concerned, and we trust that good reputation will be maintained. It behoves the authorities of Lanowli, however, to leave nothing undone to see that their bazaar, etc., is in a sound and clean state. The plague finds a congenial home amid dirt and filth and once it finds a home, as we have had sad experience in Poona, it is hard indeed to dislodge it.—*Deccan Herald.*

### SIND.

### THE MUNICIPAL TROUBLE AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, March 27.

The cases of plague on the 23th numbered 38 and the deaths 30, making the totals 2,994 and 2,524. Plague cases are notified in 12 quarters; three Christian cases being reported. One is a European child of 12, the daughter of Sub-Assistant Superintendent O'Conner, of the Government Telegraph Deparment. She was taken to the Lady Dufferin Hospital, where accommodation has been arranged for Europeans. Dr. Niblock thought hopefully of her recovery yesterday. The military parties discovered only two cases on the 26th. It has been decided to have two large instead of the many small segregation camps now existing, each camp to be supplied with bazaars and all necessaries. The soldiers on plague duty are segregated in barrack till now used as a theatre. Captain Rocke, of the Wilts Regiment, is in charge of the party.

Mr. Tehilram, the president, at the Municipal meeting on the 25th, proposed that having regard to the seriousness of the situation the question of the legality and the necessity of superseding the officials of the Corporation should be allowed to stand over for the present and all personal feelings be waived. He recommended that the resignations should be withdrawn. Dr. Mirza seconded, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

Vexation and unnecessary expense to the voters was caused by timely notice of the postponement of the election till the 30th March not having been given. Polling had already begun in 14 out of the 16 wards, and the Collector had to drive round stopping the proceedings.

All the plague hospital returns are satisfactory.

March 28.

On the 27th instant, there were 30 cases of plague with 19 deaths, making the totals 3,082 and 2,543. Frere Town notifies a case after a long interval. Cantonments and Keamari record two cases, and one death each. The military house-to-house visitation is being rigorously carried out in Cantonments as well as in the City. The Civil, Bagdadi, and Kalancote hospital returns for the 27th show 102 patients still remaining, 13 convalescents, and 6 deaths. The hospital treatment seems at last to be becoming popular.

### PLAGUE AND POTATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand that patels have been instructed to impress upon villagers a liberal use of spirituous liquors in plague cases. I beg to point out that the price at which the spirits are sold is so high that it will not be possible for villagers to carry out the instructions, the more so, as in consequence of the prevalence of the plague at trade centres all the industries have been crippled and the produce of the soil is lying on hand. It is from that must now the pinch of starvation is not very sensibly felt, but sooner or later stern necessity must tell with redoubled force on the villagers, who have now been making a liberal use of intoxicants, partly to deaden the fears caused by the plague, which is raging at Bhyndar and at places not far from here. As soon as the pestilence breaks out here, which may Heaven avert, the villagers will begin to drink furiously and sell off everything available to buy drink, and then starvation will help to swell the death-roll.—Yours, &c..

Gorai, March 30. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

### AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 24.

On the 13th inst. a meeting was held, at the Viceroy's Palace, at Panjim, at which his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop, Chief Justice Ochoa, Colonel Joao de Mello de Sampayo, and the Chief Secretary, Mr. Taboda, were present. The act of handing over the Government to Mr. Taborda was read, and the Government Council of the four members above named was formally sworn in and assumed the reins of Government.—The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 27th February averaged Rs. 72 per mile—compared with Rs. 295 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the seven weeks of the present year amounted to Rs. 22,321, against Rs. 87,500 for a similar period last year.—The return of the Military Hospital in Panjim shows a large amount of sickness prevailing among the troops. In the month of January 221 persons were admitted, in addition to 65 previously sent in; out of these 228 were cured, 3 died, and 55 remained in the hospital.—The new progressist ministry appears to be bent on reconstructing the finances of the country, and with this view desires to recall to Portugal the Europeans who were sent to Goa.—It is said that Mr. Taborda, the Chief Secretary, is retiring to Portugal, and Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa, native of Goa, late deputy for Bardez, and editor of the *Universal* in Lisbon, is coming to replace him. Mr. Christovao Pinto, also a deputy for Salsette, has been appointed superintendent of the Post Offices, and another gentleman, from Margaum, of the Costa family, is accompanying Captain Castilho, the new Governor-General, as his Aide-de-Camp in waiting.—Dr. Raphael Pereira, who, during the regime of Senhor Raphael de Andrade, was transferred to Africa, is reported to have been reinstated as chief medical officer in Goa, and is returning from Portugal to assume charge.—An ugly accident took place at Condaim. Two steam launches from Salsette and Panjim were crossing coming from Salsette with some pigs. As the launches approached each other the helmsman turned the rudder in a wrong direction, giving its broadside, which was pierced through by the other launch. There were about fifty passengers, all of whom were saved, the collided launch being steamed on sharply to the shore where the passengers were landed. The other steam-launch took up the passengers and brought them to Panjim.—His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop returned from Belgaum on the 12th instant.—The prices of food-stuff are rising fearfully, and it is quite probable that famine rates may prevail ere long. The Government do not appear to have taken any steps to facilitate importation of grain to mitigate the severity of the high rates.—Owing to the plague no export to foreign ports can take place.

March 27.

It would appear from advices received from Collem that quite a panic has been reigning there since Saturday last. The Ranes attacked the place on the 22nd inst. at about 10 p.m., and after cutting to death Cocu Desay who had taken refuge at Collem, and looting the bazaar returned to their haunts unmolested. Collem is a very important station on the W. I. P. Railway. There is a fairly large quantity of cargo lying there but notwithstanding that a large military force is being maintained in Goa there are only three soldiers stationed at that place. Cocu Desai, who at one time was a very prominent follower of the Desai of Surla, deserted him some time ago and took refuge at Collem, whence he is reported to have been in the habit of conveying threatening messages to the Ranes. They have had to pay him considerable sums from time to time, lest he should carry out his threats and betray them to the Government officials, but of late he is reported to have become very troublesome, and this has cost him his life. It is reported that the officials attached to the Customs Office at Zuma which was burnt down by the Ranes on the 20th inst., escaped unhurt, and that they managed to secure all receipts and other papers connected with the office.—Small-pox of a somewhat mild type is prevailing in some of the villages here.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6 a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

### PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION IN GONDAL.

UNDER date Gondal, March 29, a correspondent writes :—The ceremony of distributing prizes to the pupils of the Moghiba Girls' School took place in the afternoon of Thursday last. The school premises were decorated with bunting and foliage, and the T shaped hall was densely crowded with spectators, among whom were observed : H. H. the Thakore Saheb, H. H. Rani Nandkuverba Saheb, C.I., Captain Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, Mrs. Carnegy, Mr. S. A. Moor, Principal of the Girassia College, the State Officers, the *elite* of the town and the office establishment of the Assistant Political Agent. The proceedings were opened by the President of the School Committee who addressed the assemblage as follows :—Your Highnesses, Captain and Mrs. Carnegy, and Gentlemen,—This Girls' School was founded in the year 1855. It is almost synchronous with the establishment of the Educational Department in the Province. It has thus reached an uninteresting age of which little new can be said. But it is always pleasant to watch the development especially when an institution like this is believed to be a foreign importation and as such it cannot be said to have completely overcome that popular prejudice with which it had to contend hard in its infancy. Exotics seldom take root in a new soil and seldom prosper unless a sufficient time is given them to acclimatise. It seems desirable to bear in mind that the question of female education is not quite novel in India as it is sometimes supposed. As the social conditions of the people of different countries are not the same their systems of education to be successful must adapt themselves to those conditions. The people of India had their own method of educating their girls. It was to give them a thorough home training for home is the most proper sphere for a woman to shine. This home education is of two-fold character. In the first place, a girl, when young, is taught by her parents to read and write, to cast up accounts, to understand and learn by heart sacred songs and moral stories from the epic poems, to acquire a knowledge of household economy and ordinary law of sanitation, to learn to be obedient and God-fearing, to be proficient in cookery and keeping the house in order. When married, she continues her study under her husband's roof, when she learns womanly virtues, medicinal botany, and the science of common life. This, in brief, is her curriculum which is calculated to make her a good daughter, a good wife, a good mother, and a good member of society. Religious and moral teaching forms one of the chief factors of her study. Broadly speaking, an Indian woman has not to care to win her bread, as in her childhood she is dependent on her parents, in her womanhood she is supported by her husband and in her old age or widowhood she is taken care of by her son. Thus the aim and object of the system is to teach her to live a happy and spiritual life. The system may be found defective in some parts. But it is an acknowledged fact that there is no system under the sun which is free from defects. At any rate, the system has answered admirably in India as history reveals the names of many accomplished Hindu ladies who, trained in this fashion, have distinguished themselves in various departments of learning. For the past generation or two this system has, through a variety of causes, fallen into desuetude, and the institution of girls' schools has taken its place. This new system is becoming popular wherever it tries to revive and supplement, and not supplant, the old system. The best way of insuring its popularity is to work it on a line well suited to the wants and requirements of Hindu girls. It is also necessary to place the girls' schools under the management of head mistresses, if it is not possible to officer them entirely by female teachers. This school is singularly fortunate in this respect. We have been able to secure for it experienced female teachers. For a period of 13 years, it prospered under the able and accomplished guidance of Mistress Jethibai. We had to deplore her untimely death in 1895. Jethibai was succeeded by two other head mistresses, whose connection with the school, however, was not long. The present Head Mistress Bai Javalbai has a teaching experience of over eighteen years. She is an ex-student of the Barton Female College at Rajkot, where she was the first among those who passed the final examination from the senior class. The most noticeable feature of this institution is that it has been able to secure the sympathy and good will not only of the ladies of the royal houses, Her Highness' family but also of other ladies of the town, his Highness' late lamented mother Bai Shri Moghiba Saheb of honoured memory, whose name the school bears always used to take the keenest interest in its welfare. Bai Shri Bonjiba Saheb, an old member of his Highness' household has, with a generous and liberality deserving of all praise, endowed the school with a sum of Rs. 2,500, the interest accruing from it to be applied to the giving of valuable prizes to the most successful pupils of the institution. Her Highness Raniji Shri Nandkuverbai Saheb who is good enough to honour with her presence here to-day, takes considerable interest in the education of her sex and kindly presides now and then at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of this school in the presence of an assembly consisting exclusively of women. The audience then has the benefit of hearing a good speech from her Highness who has always to say something on duties of womankind. Her Highness has instituted special prizes for good attendance. Her Highness Raniji Shri Rupaiba Saheb annually awards special prizes for excellence in needle-work and handwriting. These prizes, I need hardly say, are highly appreciated by the girls. I will now turn more directly to the events of the past year. The number of girls on the roll is 205 including 47 Brahmins, 2 Rajputs, 81 Banias, 10 Bhatias, 6 Kunbis, 24 Artizans, 8 Mussalmans, 3 Parsis, and 24 Khavas and others. The oldest girl in the school is fifteen years of age, while the youngest is five. The school teaches upto the 6th standard and is considered one of the best institutions of its kind in Kathiawar. The year's work was steady and satisfactory. At the last annual examination held by the Deputy Educational Inspector 118 girls were presented for examination, the rest being below standard. It is gratifying to note that out of 118 as many as 109 passed in all heads. In the 6th standard 2 were presented and both passed. In the 5th standard 6 out of 7 passed; in the 4th standard 3 out of 3 passed; in the 3rd standard 10 out of 10 passed; in standard 2nd 25 passed out of 31; in the 1st standard 39 out of 41 passed and in the elementary standard 24 were presented and all passed. Surely this result reflects great credit on the teaching staff. It is now my pleasant duty, on behalf of the School Committee, to thank your Highnesses and all for gracing this occasion with your company. We are much obliged to you, Mrs. Carnegy, for your kindly consenting to distribute the prizes and our thanks are equally due to Captain Carnegy for his kind attendance.

The girls then entertained the audience with a few choice recitations after which Mrs. Carnegy was good enough to distribute the prizes, consisting of wearing apparel except the two principal ones which were gold and silver ornaments. When this interesting part of the programme was over, Captain Carnegy, who is always ready to assist in such ceremonies, rose and delivered a short speech. He said :—" Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I do not wish to take up much of your time, but I would not like to go away without saying how much pleasure it has afforded me and Mrs. Carnegy to come here this evening at the invitation of his Highness the Thakore Saheb to distribute these prizes to the school children. I have listened with great interest to the report read by the President of the School Committee and it is abundantly evident therefrom that the present prosperous condition of this school is largely due to the interest taken in it by their Highnesses. The numerous educational establishments in Gondal and the prosperous condition they are in, are a sufficient testimony in themselves to the interest taken in the cause of education by his Highness and the other high officers of this State, but it must be a great source of satisfaction to them to see that the results have exceeded their anticipations. The large number of boys at present in the Anglo-Vernacular and the Gujarati School have necessitated temporary accommodation being provided for them elsewhere, and I have no doubt that his Highness in the public spirit which he has always displayed will soon provide permanent accommodation for the ever increasing number of boys. The number of girls in this school also shows how much female education is beginning to be appreciated in the Gondal State, and it is very satisfactory to feel that this branch of education is now obtaining a firm footing in this country. The recitations that I have heard this evening have been very creditably rendered and I only repeat that it is a great pleasure to me and Mrs. Carnegy to have the privilege of distributing prizes, which have been provided by the generosity of his Highness the Thakore Saheb, to such deserving recipients.

Flowers were then distributed to the visitors and the assembly dispersed having spent a very pleasant afternoon.

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HOLDERS of house property in Nagpur are coming down in their rents on the prevailing rumour that the establishments of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway's Agent, and part of the Auditors' Office will remove to Calcutta next December, where the present Sibpore College Building is in requisition for their accommodation. This is an evidence of the rapid progress being

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

UNDER the Act of 1887 military service is compulsory for all Moslems, except the inhabitants of Constantinople, Eyub, and Scutari, who have always enjoyed exemption. The obligation to serve extends from the twenty-first to the forty-first year of life—viz., six years in the "Nizams" or active army and its reserve, eight years in the "Redif" or reserve force, and six years in the "Mustahfiz," territorial army or militia. Apart from exemptions on account of bodily disabilities, dispensations are granted for a good many reasons, but these do not, as a rule, exempt definitely from service, the young men being simply put back for another year. Total exemption cannot now be purchased, although men can still secure considerable alleviation of their service on paying a certain sum. The law of conscription practically affects about thirteen millions of the inhabitants only, as besides the exempt districts above mentioned, there are other districts exempted by law or custom—viz. the South Albanese, the Kurds, and the Arabs. The actual number of conscripts each year is about 130,000, and of these about 25,000 escape service as being physically incapable, or else not to be found, 30,000 are exempt as being family bread-winners; 40,000 or 50,000 are enrolled for the full term of service, constituting the first contingent, and from 20,000 to 25,000 are classed in the second contingent. Thus the whole of the available force would be as follows:—"Nizams," total 330 000, of which 250,000 would be fully trained, 130,000 imperfectly trained, and 150,000 with little or no training; "Redif," total 660,000, of which 280,000 have had full training, and the rest little or none; "Mustahfiz," 330,000, of which one-half are fully trained, and the rest with little or no training. Total, 1,490,000, whereof 710,000 with full, 130,000 with imperfect, and 650,000 with little or no training. The qualities of the Turkish soldier are too well known to need comment, and although the Turkish power is not now what it was twenty years ago, and the "sinews of war" are lacking, the Turkish scimitar would still weigh heavily in the balance of Powers, in the event of any great European war.

In view of present events in the East it may be interesting to note the following particulars concerning the Greek Army. The army, on the peace footing, comprises ten infantry regiments of three battalions of four companies each, and eight battalions of "Tagmata euzonon," or riflemen, three cavalry regiments of four squadrons each, three regiments of artillery, comprising altogether eleven field and nine mountain batteries, besides two companies and one section of artillery artificers and train; one regiment of two battalions of four and five companies respectively of engineers, one telegraph company and one company of fire-brigade men, sixteen companies of gendarmerie, and two companies of ambulance-men. The infantry, cavalry, &c., are armed with Gras rifles of carbines of the French 1874 pattern; the artillery has eighty-six field and fifty-four mountain Krupp guns, 3·7-10 inches and 2·15-16 inches bore. The theoretical peace strength is 1,880 officers, 23,453 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, and 3,294 horses or mules. On the war-footing 82,125 officers and men of the active army and reserves could be mobilised, with 14,441 horses or mules. The territorial army, which remains to be organised, numbers 70,800 men. The Greek Navy is made up as follows: Armoured vessels: the ram battleships Hydra, Psara, and Spetsai, the training-ship Princess Olga, and the coast-defence vessel King George. Unarmoured vessels: the cruisers Mykali and Nauarchos-Miaoulis, the school-ship Hellas, twelve gunboats, among which five were launched in 1857, twelve first-class and thirty-nine second and third-class torpedo-boats of various types.

How far the Admiralty are prepared to go in the direction of abolishing exposed torpedo-tubes has yet to be shown, but considerable importance must be attached to the announcement that no above-water discharges are to be fitted to the new battleships of the Canopus type. These vessels were to have been fitted with one exposed tube in addition to the four submerged discharges which are still to be retained. The conclusion has been drawn, and no doubt justly, that the new order indicates an official awakening to the danger of exposing Whitehead torpedoes to the fire of secondary armaments; and if so we may be upon the eve of extensive and very costly structural alterations in battleships and cruisers already afloat. To supply a single submerged tube is estimated to cost upwards of £2,000, and a good deal of space is necessarily occupied by these fittings below water-line which cannot always be spared. On the other hand, naval officers are almost unanimously of opinion that Whiteheads exposed in above-water discharges would be a source of danger in these days of light quick-firing guns. The later battleships and cruisers do carry a few submerged tubes, but the development of the secondary light armament is of recent growth, and it may be that we shall have to abolish all exposed torpedo fittings in all classes of ships. As yet, however, there is nothing to show that such an intention has been formed at the Admiralty, and the fact that we are no worse off than other navies in this matter may give us breathing space.

In our interesting contemporary, the *Marine* Francaise, we find a brief article by "Commandant Z.," whose name is one of those which appear upon the title page of that much-discussed volume "Les Guerres Navales de Demain." His subject is the route to India, in which matter he finds much cause for discontent. We are perched on the rock of Gibraltar, and ready to occupy Tangier at the first symptoms of European war, and so command the entrance to the Mediterranean. At Malta we watch the operations in both basins of the sea. Masters of Cyprus and Egypt, the passage of the Suez Canal depends upon our pleasure; and, finally, at Saukin, Perim, Aden, Berbera, and Sokotra, we hold the red sea, the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and the Arabian Sea. Our critic is lost in admiration at the skill with which we have created such a chain of posts, but he holds that our success is partly due to the astounding inertia of the French. "Commandant Z," thinks that at the present time France presents to the world a pitiable spectacle in relation to Egypt, where this inertia has prevented her from doing what she could have done better he believes than ourselves. To use his own expression, French agitation in regard to Egypt is like cauterising a wooden leg. When we entered upon Egypt he says France ought to have seized, and now should occupy Tangier as a compensation and she should have created a sufficiently powerful Navy. He thinks the French preparations far from sufficient and says that France needs a defended base of operations on the Algerian frontier as near as possible to Gibraltar at Bezerta a well-fitted dockyard, a harbour of refuge in the bay of Tajourah and at Cape Sajarn, on the Islands of Suba and Sheikh Said guns which should cover the southern exit from the Red Sea. He argues, in conclusion, that France will not fight well with battleships or even with cruisers; she must attack us with torpedo-boats and shallow-draught gunboats throwing shells filled with high explosives. We suppose it is in the nature of things that the route to India should be thus discussed. India is ours and we have a right to that route. If it belonged to France we could not deny her the claim.

During recent manœuvres of the French Active Squadron of the Mediterranean, the Sarrazin attempted to torpedo the Neptune at the Isles d'Hyeres; but, those on board being dazzled by the battleship's search-lights ran into her. The collision was slight and no great damage was done. On the next night, the same boat and the Kabyle successfully attacked the Redoutable and Magenta. Afterwards the battleships ran torpedoes at La Badine, and the squadrons then left for Villefranche, the Levrier with the torpedo-boats putting into Saint Raphael, Saint Tropez, and Agay, and continuing to cruise along the coast for pilotage instruction. At night, when the squadron was under way, they made an attack, but great vigilance was observed, and they were unsuccessful until near dawn, when, owing to fatigue apparently causing some relaxation of watchfulness on board the Brennus, Vice-Admiral de Cuverville's flagship, the Kabyle, successfully discharged a torpedo which touched her hull. At Villefranche the ship exchanged salutes with the San Francisco, which was in the harbour, and there the Admiral received orders to send to Toulon the Troude in which Rear Admiral Pottier left for Crete. A ball was given on board the Brennus at Villefranche, and the squadron has since left for the Salins d'Hyeres. While the Active Squadron was thus engaged, the Reserve Squadron under Vice-Admiral Humon was similarly occupied, and touched at Sanary Bandol La Ciotat, Cassis, Endoume, Lestaque, and Port de Boue. The Admiral Charner followed the Troude to Cretan waters, to hoist there Admiral Pottier's flag. They have been joined by the Sachet, Forbin, and Wattignies, and were to be followed by the Chanzy and Bugeaud. If it had been desired to further strengthen the force the Descartes, which was on her way to Port Said en route for the East, could have been directed to join Admiral Pottier's flag. The Carnot was commissioned on Monday.

The Cretan crisis has caused the *Popolo Romano* to draw the forcible attention of its readers to the present disappointing condition of the Italian Fleet, which is far from fulfilling the high hopes that were entertained in the prosperous conditions of a few years ago. During the financial year 1897-98 the battleships Saint Bon and Emanuele Filiberto will be completed (at Venice and Naples); the armoured cruisers Carlo Alberto, Vettor Pisani, Guiseppe Garibaldi, and Varese, the last two building in the yards of Ansaldo at Sestri Ponente, and Orlando at Leghorn, to replace the three cruisers constructed under the same names and sold to the Argentine and Spanish Governments; the third-class cruiser Puglia; and the torpedo gunboats Calatafimi and Caprera. The law of 1887 laid down an organic constitution for the Fleet. It was to have included twenty first-class battleships and cruisers, twenty of the second-class, twenty-three torpedo cruisers, twelve torpedo gunboats, seven despatch vessels, ten gunboats, and 178 torpedo-boats, making a total of 278, exclusive of transport and harbour vessels; but, under the best conditions, the number cannot be brought up by the year 1898, which closes the ten years' period to more than 177. There will be wanting to complete: One battleship, two armoured cruisers, ten torpedo cruisers, ten torpedo gunboats (out of the twelve proposed), five gunboats, and sixty-one torpedo-boats. The expenditure on new constructions was to have been at the rate of 27,000,000 lire per annum, exclusive of extraordinary votes, but since 1891, not only have extraordinary building votes been abandoned, but the ordinary estimates on this head have been cut down by 5,000,000 lire yearly. Hence, says the *Popolo*, results the inferiority of the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean compared with those of England and France, where as in 1888-89, it held the first place in tonnage and speed, and the second in regard to number of torpedo craft. In order to fill up the void, Signor Brin has now presented an extraordinary estimate of 7,000,000 lire. It is hoped to devote to the Navy some of the saving that is to be effected through the new policy in Erytrea.


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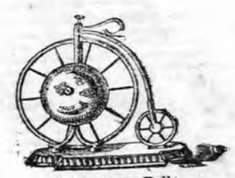

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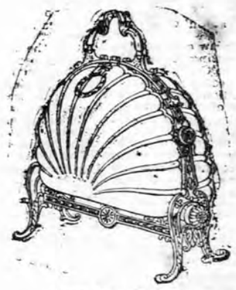

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS,—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER-SPINK & Co.